CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
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The Bombay Chronicle

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Get our quotations of
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WELLINGTON
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 130 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
29th May	Narkunda	16100
5th June	Mantua	10965
6th ,,	Chp Polombo	20097

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
12th June	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	
28th May	Lhasa	Karachi (Direct) 4 p.m.
1st June	Linga	Karachi 10 a.m.
3rd ,,	Karagola	East & South Africa.
8th ,,	Cooyunda	Persian Gulf

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd..
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Salsuki Maru	R. Nakanishi	4566	7th May	21st May
Hirano Maru	K. Yamada	6170	6th May	21st May
Kamakura Maru	K. Konaka	5904	17th May	28th May
Kinai Maru	M. Nanakami	5194	20th May	31st May
Shinshiu Maru	C. Hidesbima	4172	3rd June	14th June

Arrived from New York and sailing for Calcutta via Colombo.

For freight apply to:
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Allice Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SEEVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Bouma Maru	T. Takemura	12th May	31st May	Japan
Peking Maru	G. Fujita	21st May	2nd June	,,
Sam Maru	D. Imasumi	5th June	20th June	,,
Kamoa Maru	K. Tsuji	26th ,,	30th ,,	,,
Indus Maru	E. Yano	30th June	10th July	,,

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building Ballard Road.
Fort Bombay.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1
,, ,, Cleaned Re, 1 to Rs. 2-8.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HORNBY STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
12TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 29, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras
Cawnpore—Chandnusi.
London Office—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,321/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, if the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,00
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £ 1,500,00
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $23,000,0
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,00
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

G. M. KELLOCK,

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP.	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	65,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on apipication.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms.—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 as the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable application at the Bank.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs.
Annual Income exceeds Rs.

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed ..... Rs.
Surplus about ..... Rs.
Claims paid about — Rs.

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on certability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of the last remaining about 1500 bales of high class Staple Cotton slightly damaged by water.
Under instructions from Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 4th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Wadi Bunder opposite to the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, near the oil tanks, on account of the concerned.

Ex. S. S. "SHINYO MARU."
About 1500 full pressed bales high class Staple Cotton slightly damaged by water.
Shipped by Messrs. Gosho K. Kaisha, Volkart Bros., Japan Cotton Trading Co., Mitsui Busan Kaisha, R. D. Tata and Co., Bombay Co., Bruel and Co. and others.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FORJETT STREET.
Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee Attorneys for the vendor and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Permanandas Tribhowandas Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers will TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the property here under described:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the freehold tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house situate at Forjett Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement (758) seven hundred and fifty eight square yards or thereabouts forming part of a large piece of land registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old Nos. 406 and 407 New Nos. A-2290 and A-2319. Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1-7066 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East and North by roads forty feet wide, on or towards the west by Plot No. 24 belonging to Gokuldas Damodar, on or towards the South by the said Forjett Street and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 311 (8) and Street No. 5c.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee Attorneys for the Vendor at their office in 121 Medows Street Fort or to the undersigned.
Bombay, 1st June 1920.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st June, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT TENNAT STREET WITHOUT FORT OF BOMBAY.
Messrs. RICHARD & CO., will by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Kulsumbibi, widow of Shaik Hasan bin Mahomed Hashash Chawalker, Aishabai, widow of Sheik Ismail bin Shaik Hasan Chawalker, Amoomiya bin Shaik Hasan Chawalkar, Shaik Ibrahim bin Shaik Hasan Chawalkar, Shaik Mahomed bin Shaik Hasan Chawalkar, Hawabibi, wife of Shaik Ismail Jaffarji and Fatmabai daughter of Shaik bin Mahomed Hasham Chawalkar the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th day of November 1918, and made between the said Kulsumbibi, widow of Shaik Hasan bin Mahomed Hasham Chawalkar and others of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, on the 16th day of June, 1920, the undermentioned property, on the premises at 4.30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Tandel Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen feet and two inches in breadth and seventy-six feet in length or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2-3159 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2789, and Street Nos. [illegible] and bounded on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Mahomed Saeed bin Abdul Cadir Moorgay, on or towards the West by the said Tandel Street, and on or towards the South by the house appertaining to the Tandel Street Mosque.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Mortgagees' Solicitors at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Of 30 Shares, The Scindhia S. N. Co., and 15 Shares of Wadia Woollen Mills.
By order of the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of mortgagor (30 shares), Mrs. Sadashiv N. Naiti. Messrs. RICHARD and Co. will sell by Public Auction the above shares at their Auction Room No. 3, Churchgate Street, opposite Eastern Bank, 1st floor, on TUESDAY, the 8th instant at 1 p.m. (S. T.).
Condition of sale—Cash should be paid on spot and immediate delivery of Transfer Forms signed by the parties, should be taken.

RICHARD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st June, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF FIRST CLASS TIMBER'S PLANKS, BATTENS, ETC., ETC.
Under instructions from Board of Industries & Munitions, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 2nd June 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Panton Bunder, Mazagon, a large quantity of first class teak scantlings, planks, battens, jungle wood, Malabar hardwood, oregon pine, planking tongued and grooved, etc., etc.
Detailed list can be had.
N.B.—Panton Bunder Yard, is 100 yards south of Reay Road Station by Victoria Bridge.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st June, 1920.

JUST RECEIVED.
Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Childrens' frocks and all and every article of wear
FOR
LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
MERCER, MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.
Telegraphic Address "ZIYA" Telephone No. 479.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED
the permanency and uperiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of Bombay Presidency
For Particulars and Prices write to:—
G. S. RANADE & CO.
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 4.

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 BALES SINDH AMERICAN COTTON.
TO-DAY, the 1st of June, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Dullerai and Co., and on account and at risk of Seth Jaigopal Premsagar.
300 Bales Sindh American Cotton.

SALE THIS DAY TUESDAY THE 1ST JUNE, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE, FRERE ROAD.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 1st June, at 4-40 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will under the instructions from Mr. Bherulal Sitaram, the owner of the property, sell by Public Auction at the premises the following Plot of Land.
All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi containing by admeasurement 355 5/9 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 3186 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 4485 and Street No. 156/162 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards North by the Kalbian Street, on or towards the South and West by the property belonging to the trustees of the Fort of Bombay and on or towards the East by the Frere Road.
Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of the Vendors' attorneys Messrs. Malvi Modi and Runchordas at their office at Medows Street or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st June 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS,
23, Churchgate Street.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW FURNITURE.
SALE on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)
The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at No. 23, Churchgate Street, by the order of furniture manufacturer, concerned, such as drawing room suite, cabinet, almyrah, table chair, show case, phono records, baba cradel, electric fan, lamp, etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION COY.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
24, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2409.

BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 15 Jenkins House top floor, Apollo Bunder very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass porcelain and plateware, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, handsome cabinets, Hamilton's sweet-toned cottage piano, rich carpets, table ornaments, iron bedsteads, 3 dressing chest of drawers, clothes, and gown presses, handsome almyrahs marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, folding arm easy chairs, bathroom furniture, cooking utensils, etc., etc.
The property of R. G. Robottom, Esq., of Bombay Municipality, proceeding Home.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 6TH JUNE 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 6th day of June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Government Bungalow near Crawford Market, opposite Sitaram Building at School of Arts, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc, comprising dining tawles, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables plain and lined top teapoys, tapestry lined drawing Room suite, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, pictures, iron bedsteads, almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables bedroom chest of drawers, writing tables easy chairs, lady's and gentlemen's bicycles, motor bicycle side car etc., etc.
The property of H. Curtis, Esq., of Government Service and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st June, 1920.

KATOL
The best insecticide Anc. 9 per tin.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ARMITAGE & CO.

HIGH CLASS TAILORS AND DRESS-MAKERS CHEMICAL CLEANERS AND DYERS.

Rich Lustrons all Silk Satins of exquisite quality and great durability, Black, White and all the leading colours FASHION DEMANDS SATIN.

REASONABLE PRICES.

103, Medows Street, 1st Floor.

over Taraporewalla.

2

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE, ENTIRELY NEW, IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. AN OPPORTUNITY:—"FEW FORD AND OVERLAND" Touring Cars. Un comfortable and luxurious Car "COLE" make 8 cylinders. Limousine body with latest design and equipments. Price Rs. 17,500 or thereabouts. Further particulars on application. One slightly used latest model "HUPMOBILE" with spare tyre, tube, mascot, clock, mirror, Lucas horn 5 lamps, covered with insurance. Price Rs. 6,500 or thereabouts. Apply Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. Telegram Sparkplug. Telephone 3148. 1179

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Principal Davar will be in the college to be interviewed by students and parents from 5th June between business hours. Prospectus on applications. 80, Esplanade Road. 1205

THE CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Girgaon, Bombay, Coaches up students for London Chamber of Commerce, also for Higher accountancy and other commercial subjects. Prospectus on application. 1293

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOTOR and GARRY "COVERS" khaki and waterproof and also Uniform clothing orders. Apply to SHIVLAL KHIMJI CO., Lohar Chawl, Arab Building, Bombay 2. 1259

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—GRADUATES; one with science preferred. Apply with testimonials to R. V. PATHAK, J. L. New English School, Ahmedabad. 1222

WANTED—A LEDGER KEEPER, knowing typewriting also. Apply MANAGER WELLINGTON MEWS with copies of testimonials. 1246

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST for Oliver Machine, having experience in Solicitor's firm. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS MURJEVANDAS, 3/7, Hummum Street, Fort. 1346

WANTED.—GRADUATES and DRAWING MASTER. APPLY stating salary required to the CHAIRMAN, Jubilee Institution, Umreth. 1215

WANTED—A smart young capable SALESMAN for metals and hardware with good market connections. Good prospects for a really capable man. Apply in the first instance by letters only to THE INDO-BRITISH CO., LTD., P. B. No. 196, Bombay. 1225

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced hand to start and conduct a Dairy Farm at Mysore with a Capital of Rs. 25,000 (Dairy consists of mostly Sindh breed Cows). Apply to the following address with testimonials. Salary according to qualifications. B. JAGANNATH CHETTY & SON, No. 3, Lansdowne Buildings, MYSORE. 1236

WANTED—LEDGER CLERKS to join at once. Experienced men need only apply. Good start and prospects for capable men. Apply ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD. 1244

WANTED by a Bank in Bombay, an experienced DESPATCHER. Apply stating experience and qualifications to Box No. 644, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1309

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—Spare-time WORK for expert Steno-Typist. Evenings suitable. Please communicate with "E", c/o "The Bombay Chronicle." 1339

SEEKING EMPLOYMENT as Karbhari or Companion to any young Chief. Good experience and credentials. Highly spoken of by British Officers. Apply Box No. 651, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1345

WANTED.

WANTED—BUYER of one SECONDHAND FORD MOTOR CAR carefully used for about 9 months. Immediate delivery. Offer reasonably to Box No. 643, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1308

WANTED AT ONCE—Two OFFICE ROOMS in the vicinity of Fort, not beyond Museum. Even prepared to be a sub-tenant. Rent about Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month. Communicate with R. C. KUMAR, Durgadevi Street, Bombay, 4. 1316

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Best Centrifugal pumps in all sizes up to 4 in. and cotton belting in all sizes. Inducing prices and terms. THE UNITED ENGINEERING CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 1228

FOR SALE.—Double Crushing SUGAR CANE MILL, suitable for Sugar Factories and Plantation, for immediate delivery. Particulars from THE UNITED ENGINEERING CO., 36 Churchgate Street, Bombay. 1227

FOR SALE—A valuable PROPERTY at Bandra 3 minutes walk from Railway Station about 3500 square yards containing a Bungalow, Godown and shops, cocoanut and mango trees, etc. Bona-fide purchasers only need apply to A. K. SHARIFF, Nowpara, Bandra. 133

FOR SALE—An upto date Workshop in excellent running condition and with an established reputation, situated in a prominent locality. The Workshop contains:—one Electric motor, Lathes, Drilling, Rolling, Punching and Sheering and Threadling machines, together with a complete plant for Electroplating and a Dynamo for Battery Charging purposes. All the above machines are in good running order with necessary tools. For particulars, please apply to Box No. 645, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1321

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW, for Princes and Nobles with billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOOBHAI DESAI, "Koonj Nivas" end of Napeansey Walkeshwar. 1344

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 (Rupees Forty) PER SHARE free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1919, has been declared and will be paid to those SHAREHOLDERS whose names appear on the Register on the 10th day of May, 1920, ON and AFTER FRIDAY, the 4th Day of June, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, from 12 Noon to 4 p.m. (S.T.).

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Bombay, 25th May, 1920. 1238

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of teak scantlings, planks, battens, junglewoods, Malabar Hardwoods, Oregon Pine, planking tongued and grooved, bamboos, poles bullies, etc., which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions, Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

W. D. LOVELL,
Captain.
Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies).
Board of Industries & Munitions, Bombay.
1068

FOR SALE.

THE following horses property of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai:—

One Dark Bay English Polo Pony Mare "Brenda", 14-2, played at Hurlingham. Up to 13 stones. Very fast, handy and quiet. Fully trained. Imported in Christmas, 1917. 8 years old. Price Rs. 3,000.

One Chestnut Arab Polo Pony "Sunyasi". 13-2. 6 years old. Price Rs. 600.

Reasonable offers considered which may be made to the MANAGING VETERINARY SURGEON, WELLINGTON MEWS, where the animals can be seen. 1289

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

A BRANCH of the Bank will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June, 1920, at ZAVERI BAZAR, 289-291, Sheik Memmon Street.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.
1290

HE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 1,50,000 NEW ORDINARY SHARES OF 75 EACH AT PAR AND 26,350 NEW DEFERRED SHARES OF Rs. 30 EACH AT A PREMIUM OF RS. 370 PER SHARE.

FOURTH AND FINAL CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors held here on the 22nd January, 1920, the final call of Rs. 15 per share on the New Ordinary Shares of the Company and of Rs. 70 per share on the new Deferred Shares (of which Rs. 5 are on account of par value of the share and Rs. 65 on account of the premium of Rs. 370 per share) was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, by those persons whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 19th June, 1920, on or before the 5th July, 1920, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

By order of the Board,
Tata Sons, Limited, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Director.

Registered Office,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 9463

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, 3-4, Medows Street, Fort, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 5th June, 1920, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1919.
2. To appoin Directors in place of Messrs. M. A. Jinnah and Umar Sobani who retire under Arts. 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors for the year 1920, at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th May, 1920, to 12th June, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. T ANKLESARIA,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE of the BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY prepares graduates for L. T. Degree (Teachership) in one academical year (July to April). Deserving students are given stipends of Rs. 20 per month each. Application for admission should be made to the PRINCIPAL of the College by the 24th June, 1920, on the prescribed form to be obtained from his Office. Selection will be made in the first week of July and the College will open on the 16th of July at 10 a.m.

C. M. SUKUL, M.A., L.T.,
In charge, Principal,
Teachers' Training College,
Benares Hindu University, Benares City.
1329

KRISHNATH COLLEGE, BERHAMPUR, BENGAL.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

PROFESSOR WANTED from July 1st, 1920 to teach Administration and Insurance. B. Com., preferably with an Auditor's certificate and some teaching experience. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Apply with testimonials to the PRINCIPAL. 1248

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

WITH effect from TUESDAY, the 1st June, 1920, the Up Gujarat Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 21.50 instead of at 21.20 and arrive at Colaba at 11.10 instead of 9.0. The Down Gujarat Mail will leave Colaba at 20.20 instead of at 20.15 and will not stop at Grant Road. A Restaurant Car will run on the Up and Down Gujarat Mail trains betwen Bulsar and Bombay for the convenience of 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Detailed revised timings at intermediate stations can be ascertained from the Notices exhibited at stations.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
1183

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Principal, Holkar College, Indore, and will be received up to the 15th of June, 1920. The following terms are offered:—

(1) Pay Rs. 1,200—25—1,400.
(2) Free house (unfurnished).
(3) Leave and Leave Allowance according to the State Rules.
(4) Appointment for two years in the first instance.
(5) Three months' notice on either side for termination of service.

Candidates are requested to apply to the HOME MINISTER, INDORE, stating (1) Nationality; (2) Age, (3) Academic qualifications, (4) Special qualifications for teaching History and English language and literature up to the B.A. Standard, (5) Quality and length of experience as a Professor or Principal, knowledge of gam, etc. 1247

AUCTION NOTICE.

UNSERVICEABLE TENTAGE.

THE KARACHI ORDNANCE DEPOT.

UNDER instructions from the Ordnance Officer, the undersigned will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY 2nd. June, 1920 at 10 a.m. at the Karachi Ordnance Depot the following unserviceable tentage:—

Field Hospital Flies inner No. 1 and outer 1, 160lbs.

Flies 362, 80lbs. Flies 15, 40lbs. Flies 4, 21lbs.

Flies 71, Necessary roofs 2 and walls 2, Privates: Flies inner 133, and outer 222, Purdas 110, Walls lefts 67 and right 83, Staff Sergts. Flies inner 21 and outer 19, Saibans 1, etc.

For further particulars apply to:—

K. S. MAHOMEDALI ALLIBHOY & SONS,
Government Auctioneers.
Marriot Road, Karachi.
28th May, 1920. 1327

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS,

WE carry stock of following:—

(1) (Dr. Bengue's Ethyl Chloride and Narcotile)—famous for Local and General Anaesthesia in tubes with spray nozzles.
(2) (Hypodermic Syringes:)
  (a) All Glass two and three parts all capacities.
  (b) Glass and Metal—Record Pattern best English only—all capacities.
  (c) Steel and Platinum Needles to fit the above.
(3) Le Pages Fish Glue—Engraver's Photo Zinco Zinc Sheets, brightest polished—Copper sheets.

Apply for particulars and prices:
F. RUTTONSHAW & Co.,
Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AN expert in agriculture Gardening and Forestry with foreign and Indian experience of 10 years is open to engagement.

He had served as planting expert, consulting Agri-Horticulturist, and Superintendent of Large extensive Gardens. Age 28 of good health and strong disposition. Apply Box No. 650, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1313

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS ASSOCIATION, LTD., will be held on TUESDAY the 8th June, 1920, at 12 noon, at the Hall of the Association, situate at the Marwari Bazaar, to reconsider the Resolution No. 2 passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting dated the 24th April 1920.

(Sd.) BEGRAJ GUPTA.
(Sd.) DULERAI VANECHAND DESAI.
1338 Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE

THE GOCULDAS CULLIANJEE BARSI COTTON PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND at 16 per [illegible] viz., Rs. 40 (rupees forty) per share of Rs. [illegible] each will be paid on and after the 9th [illegible] 1920, between 12-30 to 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 312-14, Bora Bazar, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 25th May 1920.

By order of the Board,
HEERJI COOMERSEY & Co.,
Agents.
25th May, 1920. 1351

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD.

BOMBAY SHARE REGISTRATION OFFICE.

THE OFFICES of the above company will be removed from 1st June 1920, to 19 Bank Street, Old Telephone Building opposite the Bank of Bombay.

S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary.
British Burmah Petroleum Co., Ltd.
1334

A VAISHNAV STUDENTS' BOARDING HOUSE AT POONA.

IN PURSUANCE of a resolution passed at the Fifth Vaishnav Parishad held at Poona in April last, a Vaishnav Student's Boarding House is to be opened at Poona from the middle of June. Vaishnav students desirous of availing themselves of the facility to be provided are invited to apply in writing at once to the undersigned.

29th May, 1920.

LALLUBHAI DAMODARDAS,
of Sheth Hakamchand Ishwar and Co.,
Vetal Peth, Poona City.
1330

FOR
MURREE AND KASHMIR.
PLEASE COME to us for conveyance.
NEW MOTORS AND NEW LORRIES.
Charges Moderate.
UPPER INDIA TRADING COMPANY,
(Massy Gate), Rawalpindi.
Telegrams: "Success".

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ABDULLA HAJEE MOWJEE and ALI MAHOMED ABDULLA have contracted to sell to our client Mr. MAHOMED AKBAR SHAIKH AHMED MAKBA, the undermentioned property. And that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort, at 155, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard for such claim, if any, and that the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khadak Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1057, New No. 6784, Old Survey No. 289 and New Survey No. 2885, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1745, Street Nos. 34-38 and containing by admeasurement 261 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—

On or towards the East by the said Khadak Street, on or towards the West by the property of Hari Bhanjee on or towards the North partly by the Khoja Sunnat Jamat Mosque, partly by the property of Kulsumbai Gulam Hussein in Veerjee Patil and partly by the property of Gopaljee Mooljee and on or towards the South by the property of Fazal Alloo Mooraj and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1920.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1342

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. KALIANJI UKEDA has retired as from to-day from the firm of Messrs. Thaker Shivji Keovarji & Co., which was being carried on in partnership by our client with Messrs. Pragji Mohanji, Hariram Doongarsi, Kanji Vishram, Khatau Visharam, Khimji Liladhar, Virji Jetha and Karsandas Kheraj, and our client will not be responsible for any dealings of the said firm from to-day.

Dated this 31st day of May 1920.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court.
1332

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on 10th June, 1920, for the supply of 2 lakhs sleepers wooden ordinary B. G. 9 ft. by 10 inches by 5 inches of either Deodar, Sal or Jungle Teak (Tektona Grandis.) The latter may be of "half round" Section. The tenders may be for the full quantity or any lesser number.

Specification and tender forms can be obtained from the office of the undersigned at Church Gate Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2.

A deposit of 2½ per cent. of the full cost of the sleepers must be lodged with the Assistant Auditor, Cash and Pay Branch, Bombay as earnest money and the receipt of the same should be enclosed with the tender without which the tender will not be considered.

The tender should be sent in a sealed cover marked "Tender for B. G. Ordinary Sleepers."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. G. ARNOLD,
Ag. Chief Engineer.
1180

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 369 of 1919.

JOHN JENKINS, of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst house, Apollo Bunder within the Fort ..... Petitioner.

vs.

NORAH JENKINS, also of Bombay European inhabitant at present residing at Poona ..... Respondent.

TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved before His Lordship Mr. Justice Marton on the 10th day of June, 1920, at 11-30 a.m. the forenoon (S. T.) or so soon thereafter as Counsel on behalf of the petitioner abovenamed can be conveniently heard for an order that the decree nisi made herein on the 9th day of June 1919 be made absolute and the marriage had been solemnised between the petitioner and the respondent on the 18th day of February 1916 be dissolved.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1920.

JAMSETJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS
Petitioners' Attorneys.

To,
Mrs. NORAH JENKINS,
The Respondent abovenamed. 1547

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. TYABALI ABDUL KAYUM VASI and ESMIALJI ALLIBHOY ESMIALJI both of Bombay, Bohara Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maiutenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana and bearing entry No. 72, Survey No. 8A Pot Nos. 1, 2 and 3 admeasuring 3206 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the compound of Rangari's Chawls and partly by the property of Mingel Ferrera, on or towards the West, partly by the land of Ignatius D'Monte and partly by the compound of the Magistrate Court's premises, on or towards the South by the premises of the Police Station and on or towards the North by the passage.

Dated this 31st day of May 1920.

UNWALLA PHEROZSHA & PAPA,
1341 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned Dr. NARAYAN MADHAVRAO RANADE, M.B., B.S., the adopted son, sole heir and residuary legatee under the Will of the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice MADHAVRAO GOVIND RANADE, dated the 4th day of June, 1900, (Probate whereof was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 14th day of May, 1901, to Mrs. RAMABAI RANADE and Mrs. RAKHAMABAI APTE, since deceased, as Executrices thereof), that the undersigned as such residuary legatee as aforesaid is entitled inter alia to all the properties of the testator wherever situate including the nine immoveable properties, situate at Lanowli bearing Municipal B Ward Nos. 19, 19A, F9, 15, 24, 50, 51, 66 and 69-70 and the two immoveable properties situate at Khandala bearing Municipal Nos. 109 and 121 and that as to these Lanowli and Khandala properties under the terms of the said Will his widow and said Mrs. Ranade is entitled only to receive and enjoy the rents thereof during her lifetime and she has no other right and that subject to the said right of the said Mrs. Ramabai Ranade the undersigned is absolutely entitled to the same. A suit has been filed in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay being Suit No. 1044 of 1917 by the undersigned against Mrs. Ramabai Ranade praying inter alia that the rights of the undersigned the Plaintiff and of Mrs. Ramabai Ranade the Defendant in the Lanowli and Khandala properties referred in Clause 11 of the said Will may be determined and by an Order passed by the High Court in the said suit on the 22nd day of March, 1918, it was inter alia ordered that on the said defendant undertaking not to alienate or charge or in any way deal with the abovementioned properties belonging to the estate of the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madhavrao Govind Ranade, she should be allowed to keep the rents of all the abovementioned properties. The said Mrs. Ramabai Ranade has therefore no right to sell, mortgage, incumber or gift away any of the said Lanowli or Khandala properties and any person or persons dealing with the said Mrs. Ramabai Ranade with reference to the said properties or any of them in manner aforesaid, will do so at his or their own risk and the undersigned will not be bound thereby.

Dated at Bombay this 29th day of May 1920.

N. M. RANADE,
M.B., B.S.
1338

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

COMING! COMING!!

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

Commencing, Thursday 3rd June at 9-30 p.m.

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

Presents the

FRAWLEY COMPANY

in Repertoire

Thursday June 3rd
"LOMBARDI LTD."
A Comedy of Fashions in three acts.

Friday June 4th
"SCANDAL"
A Great Society by play Cosmo Hamilton

Saturday June 5th
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.
A Thousand Laughs in 3 acts.

Sunday June 6th MATINEE
"POLLY WITH A PAST."
The Delightful and Popular Comedy.

Monday June 7th
"TURN TO THE RIGHT"
Bombay's Favourite.

Tuesday June 8th
'PARLOUR, BEDROOM & BATH'
A Laugh, a Scream, a Yell.

Wednesday June 9th
"THE MAN WHO CAME BACK"
The play is creating a furore in London.

PLANS AND BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 & 9-45 p. m. Daily.

"Tillies Punctured Romance"

8,000 feet long

The Greatest Keystone Comedy Ever Filmed

WITH

Mabel Normand and Marie Dressler

AS THE

Principal Fun Makers, Aided and Abetted

BY

Charles Chaplin

(in the leading role)

Riproaringly Riotous!
Fancifully Farcical!
Hilariously Happy!

Two hours of Howls, Yells, Screams, Guffaws, Laughs, Chuckles and Roars.

This subject is positively one long laugh A stirring Comedy, with many a hearty laugh in it.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
Every Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE GREATEST MELODRAMA OF THE YEAR.

"VIRTUOUS MEN."

A big virile melodrama of the lumber camps and the shipyards. Succession of thrills follow sensation to stirring climax.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices: Re 1 8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE.

Special Trams.

CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

TO-NIGHT 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

VITAGRAPH'S GREAT SERIAL

"A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS"

An Entirely New Film

Charlie Chaplin

IN

"TO-NIGHT at 8"

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

The First "SELECT" Masterpiece

A Pair of Silk Stockings

Comedy Drama in 5 Reels

FEATURING

CONSTANCE TALMADGE

In a "Select Pictures" adaptation of the popular play by Cyril Harcourt which broke all records at the Criterion Theatre, London, to be shown exclusively at the EMPIRE.
A Brilliant Light Comedy Perfectly Presented—Version of Successful Stage Play—Polished Acting & Lavish Settings—Convincing English Society Atmosphere

FEATURING

THE QUEEN OF SCREEN COMEDIENNES

Constance Talmadge

ALSO

PATHE'S PICTORIAL — Put the world before you.

PATHE'S GAZETTE — News from Everywhere.

"AROUND THE TOWN"
The Latest Film Novelty.

Come one—Come all

ITS A SERIAL FOR EVERYBODY.

See the opening Chapters this week

OF THE THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL

SMASHING BARRIERS

(Supplied by K. D. & Bros., Bombay.)

featuring

WILLIAM DUNCAN

Instantaneously—you will be transported into a world of thrill—anticipation—swiftest action—plots—Romance.
You will simply be fascinated by the whirlwind happenings.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

ANY TIME AT 5 15, 7-0, 8-45, or 10-30.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

THE BLACK SECRET

with

PEARL WHITE

Episode 11th—THE DEATH STUDIO
Episode 12th—THE CHANCE TRAIL

PATHE GAZETTE
latest and best

PATHE REVIEW
The Screen Magazine

ALL AT SEA
Come with Seymour Pollard

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
Matinees Saturdays & Sundays at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

Please note that this is

NOT A SERIAL

but only a One-Week Drama.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers offer to their patrons to-night and upto Friday only the magnificent, powerful, unique Goldwyn Photoplay

"The Brand"

(7 parts—8,000 feet)
by the celebrated author:

Rex Beach

"The Brand" is Rex Beach's most powerful and appealing melo-drama. It stars the beautiful:

KAY LAURELL

and Russell Simpson.

Exciting situations and startling situations abound in:

"The Brand."

It is a story which every famliy ought to see.

A screaming

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Comedy in the programme.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

New York, May 28th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	...
" to Continent	9,000
Futures at New York July	37.75
" Oct.	35.07
" Jan.	33.33
spot Cotton at New York	40.00
" Orleans	40.00
Futures at New Orleans July	37.99
" Oct.	35.08
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16 1/2
Demand Bills	3.90 25
Silver Comm vcial Bars	100

New York, May 28th

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S Ports	48,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	35,000
Week's Exports to Japan	8,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,08 2,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	1,018,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 28th.

Rentes 5%	59 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	37 7/8
2 months bears	37 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—China bought—Quiet
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th ultimo.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/m.	3 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " 6 "	7 5/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	105/8
Interest day to day loans	6 1/4
" 7 day market loans	6 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	...
Consols 2½%	48 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	39 1/2
Indian Stock 5% (Sterling Loan)	93
Government Securities 3%	51 3/4
Ex. On London on Paris: France	53.90

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£73
Hongkong Bank	£112
National Bank	£54

London Markets Closed until Tuesday.

WAR LOANS.

London, May 28th.

Funding Loan 4%	£80
Victory Loan 4%	£70
5%	£86 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 28th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. Quoted	34
Australian—61lbs. Quoted	39
Wheat Afloat to U. K. Tons	2,225,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship May-June Nominal	£43
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship May June Quoted	£30
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship May-June sellers	£44½
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) June-July (nearest)	£46½
Cottonseed, Bombay (round delivered per ton) May-June Dull	£15
Coconut Rapeseed:—May-June Quoted	£47

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£104
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£93½
Copper Braziers	£170
Yellow Metal	114½
Hard Spelter	£37
Corrugated Sheets	£56½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	100
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	101/6
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	102

Tone.—Firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August Sellers	2/1½
Plantation Fine Latex Crepe Spot Value	2/1½

Tone.—Inactive.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 31.

The Marwadi bazar opened at Rs. 428 for Fully Good Broach July-August Fluctuations occurred the highest price of the sessions Rs. 436, and the lowest Rs. 426. The bazar closed at Rs 435. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 434, declined to Rs. 432, and closed at Rs. 438.

For ready cotton the demand has been very moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug	438
Fully Good Bengal	July	235
Fine Oomras	July	289

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATES, 31st MAY 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G Bengal	July	235
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug	435
Fine M.G. Oomras	July.	289
Good M.G. Southerns	May-June	—
" "	July-Aug.	—

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	—	260	260	275	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	—	250	2 0	215	—
M. G. Oomras No. 3.	335	306	276	—	—
Central P. No. 1	406	380	319	—	—
M.G. Central No. 2	380	325	294	—	—
M.G. Broach	—	506	456	376	—
M. G. P. American	—	—	—	—	—
Saw G. Dharwar	—	—	—	—	—
M.G. Dholleras	—	—	—	—	—
M.G. Southerns	—	—	—	—	—
M.G. Oomra No. 4	—	—	—	—	—

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 31st 1920.

Market Rates.

Bank Transfer rate	2 1 3/8
Bank Demand	2 1 1/2
On Accountants Bank's	2 2 3/4
On Demand	453½
American Dollars	245
Hongkong	199½
Shanghai	281½
Yokohama	130
Japan	111
Australia	—

Market Steady.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th May 1920:

Cotton	18,583 Bales
Wheat	24,882 Cwts
Linseed	10,557 "
Rape etc	9,827 "
Ghee, clarified	636 "
Poppyseed	113 "
Groundnuts	259 "
Castorseed	378 "
Misc.	43,433 "
Myrabolams	1,400 "
Cottonseed	12 606 "
Arrowseed	Nil. "
Grass	11 208 "
Jowar	449 "
Gaitee	Nil. "
Gurley	810 "
Barseem	500 "

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

Daily Quotation Rates.

Bombay, May 31st.

	Rates per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1 0 0
Shapurji No. 100	1 0 0
Currumbhoy No. 12½	1 3 6
Shapurji No. 64	0 11 3
Japan No. 40/1	2 13 0
Do. No. 42/2	2 13 0
Do. No. 2/60	2 13 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper daily Quotations

BRASS RATES.

Bombay, 31th May.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	2/4	82	0	0
"	1/0	82	0	0
"	1 1/4	83	0	0
"	1 0/2	82	0	0
"	1 3/4	82	0	0
"	2/0	82	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 31st May

	per mod.	Rs.	a.
Coopper.	3/4	53	0
"	1/0	83	0
"	1 1/4	83	0
"	1 1/2	84	0
"	1 3/4	84	0
"	2/0	84	0
Japanies Coopper-Brass		60	0
Peach tube joint		28	0
Copper English-Brass		36	0
Brass-Bars		36	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 31st 1920, 5-30 p.m.

Seeds.	Spot Rs. a. p.	Ready Rs. a. p.	Spot Delivery. Rs. a. p.	Ready Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	82	0 0	0 0	0
" " Cawnpore 76-86	80	0 0	0 11	0
" Kaiachi Bengs	80	0 0	0 12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	18	0 0	18	0
" " Cawnpore	18	0 0	18	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	18	0 0	18	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	18	0 0	17	0
" Thin	16	0 0	16	12
Toolseed, White 66-18	22	0 0	16	12
" Gadaz 76-85	20	0 0	17	12
" Udaipur 60-70	22	0 0	16	12
" Black	16	0 0	16	12
Coppyseed, White,	17	12 0	16	12
Groundnuts	94	0 0	18	0
Mowrazeed	6	0 0	8	0
Gingelly	42	0 0	—	—
Castorseed	55	0 0	11	4

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, May 31.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 22-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/1 3/8 to 2/14.
D. D. on London 2/1 5/8
Credit Msd/a 2/2½
D. D. on Paris 1rc. 515.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1rc. 580.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 128.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 116.
American Cross Rate $3.87
Paris Cross Rate 1rc. 51.
London Silver Spot D. 37½.
London Silver Forward D. 37½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Bonds 88
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99/8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 59/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 67.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64/8.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 65
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8 to 92/8.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was weak with bulls unloading and speculators selling forward.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2450 x.d., By. Cotton 1140, By. Dyeing 3150, Century 1045, Cent. India 4450, Colaba 2740, Crescent 607/8, Currim 1095, David 1370, Fazulbhoy 1645, Finlay 1085, Ind. Bleaching 235, Ind. Malwa 540, Kastoorchand 2100, Kohinoor 3310, Madhavrao Scindia 385, M. Petit 5500, New Great 850, Pearls 1180, Shapurji 337/8, Simplex 745, Swan 1020, Swadeshi 4475, Alcock 925, By. Tramway 1045, By. Burma 960, By. Burma N. I. 237/8, Bt. Burmah Petrol 20/8, By. Steam 447/8, Bundi Cement 48, Ind. Cement 540, Katni Ord. 285, Katni Defd. 1550, Shivrajpur 28, Tata Ord. 185, Tata Defd. 1040, Tata Hydro 1175, Tata Oil 395, Scindia Steam 5 per cent. Tata Bank 48, India Bank 147.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,82,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Ecology in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 80 per cent. Surrender Value if are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

May 31.

S S Argaz:—Dowdy—Port Arthur.
S S Hyura:—Nelson—Bangkok.
S S Circasia:—Osborn—Liverpool.
S S British Sovereign:—Collie—Abandon.
S S Clan Matheson:—Redford—London.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Koranna—McGuie—Hull.
S S Devanha:—Iander—Shanghai, etc.
S S Guiroppa:—Green—Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Tutor Prince for Antwerp, etc.
Steamer Circasia for Liverpool, etc.
Steamer Hydra for Bangkok, etc.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday 31st May 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Shula	Jeddah	5-6	T M & Co
D/E Khosrou	Red Sea	10-6	T M & Co
F Akbar	Jeduat	N F	T M & Co.
G Lansa	Calicut	N F	R E Colin & Co
H Baelayan	N e	N F	J M & Co
I Erit sh	Sovereign	N F	S Wallace & Co
L Syria	N F	N F	J M & Co
M Peking Maru	Kobe	6	N S Kaisha
P Sinnyo Maru	Japan	N F	N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	S F	26-5	K N & Co
Kaveri	Bhavnagar	26-5	K N & Co
Ponani	Bhavnagar	26-5	K N & Co.
Sabarwati	Karachi	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Boats of Belgic	N F	N F	J F & Co
3 Clan matheson	N F	N F	J F & Co
5 Lightning	Busreh	N F	Graham & Co
6 Iachia	Genva	1-6	Italiana
8 Sumi Maru	Kobe	2-6	J M & Co
9 Shunkai Maru	N F	2-6	N Y Kaisha
3 Faiernian	London	3-6	K N & Co
7 Icina	Genva	4-6	M M & Co
8 Balaghri	Marmagoa	28-5	S Wallace & Co.
9 Kimi Maru	Kobe	31-5	N Y Kaisha
10 Circasia	Liverpool	N F	A & G & Co
14 Zayani	N F	N F	H S Shushtary Co
15 Aeydos	Basion	N F	I P S N Co
16 Saraswat	N F	N F	R E Colli & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 S. S.	Niyanza	N F	M M & Co
2 Cap Falconi	P. England	6-6	M M & Co
3 Baroda	Busren	31-5	M M & Co
4 Mooltan	London	24-6	M M & Co.
48 Swaropmaid	N F	N F	M M & Co.
4 Diwara	China	N F	M M & Co
5 Princess	N F	J Fraily	M M & Co
6 Warina	Busren	N F	M M & Co
6 Lydia	Liverpool	29-5	M M & Co
7 Koranna	Hull	N F	J F & Co
7 Guiroppa	Karachi	N F	M M & Co
8 City of Calcutta	Liverpool	2-6	K N & Co
9 Sandon	N F	N F	M M & Co
10 Franzoudwig	N F	N F	M M & Co
13 Hugaria	Trieste	30-5	Lloyd Triestino
15 Mantua	London	5-6	M M & Co

EXPORT.

May 31.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, Chimanlal Chundalal; 100 bales wool, E Dossa & Co; 200 bales cotton, Lakhamsey Dunji & Co.

S S City of Calcutta for Marseilles:—220 bales cotton, B Meyer & Co; 3096 cwts java sugar, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Calcutta for Barcelona:—374 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Faiernian for Barcelona:—660 bales cotton, K H Kayani & Co.

S S Circasia for Liverpool:—32 bales cotton fly, Ralli Bros.

S S Circasia for Barselona:—337 bales cotton.

S S Circasia for Liverpool:—243 cwts linseed cake meal, K J Daver.

S S Mantua for London:—4cwts cardamoms, 5 bales woolen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 10cwts gum copal, J Khoondas & Co; 22cwts fish maws, M A Abdoolsatar & Co; 38cwts Khismiss; 1 Rahjee & Co; 22cwts Khismiss, S Goculdas & Sons; 42cwts Khismiss M Janeroboy; 42cwts fish maws, H A Mohamed; 66cwts Indian chutney. 102 bales hemp, A Chaglo & Co; 1 bale sheep skin, 2 bales goat skin, A A Peerbhoy; 23 bales cowhides Michel Rochner & Co; 3 cases woolen carpets, Bhandas P Dalal & Co; 5 190cwts Khismiss, Y Jugjiwandas; 250 bales hemp, Gokuldas Virjee. balaswoole

S S Mantua for New York:—2965cwts java sugar, Ralli Bros, 4711 caw sugar, Ralli Bros.

S S Braanfels for Hull:—20800cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Braanfels for Leith 80000cwts cotton seed, 27000cwts linseed, Ralli Bros;

S S Tartar Prince for Antwerp:—250 tops manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co; 16005cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon & Co.

S S Tartar Prince for Hamburg, 31760cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2 bales cotton hosiery, B G Gorio & Co.

S S Shinimora for Kobe:—281 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Shinimaru for Osaka:—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Shinimaru for Hongkong:—42cwts ivory pieces 14lbs E tusk F K N Miani.

S S Shinimaru for Shanghai:—419 bales cotton, Madhavdas Amersey.

S S Kimimaru for Kobe:—10 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Kimimaru for Hongkong:—150 baies cotton yarn, M B Kaisha.

S S Kimimaru for Yokkaichi:—50 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

S S Pekingmaru for Kobe, 319 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORT.

S S Ischia from Genoa, Agent.—Marittima Italiana:—310 cases cotton goods; 91 cases electric lamps; 1013 slabs marble; 11051 pieces marble; 14 cases elec lamps; 15 cases cotton and silk mixed goods; 12 cases mixed p goods; 8 bales hemp; 172 pkges prenatic; 20 cases gas mantles; 3394 pkges flooring oils; 1520 bags almonds; 57 cases marble works; 8474pces marble tiles; 238 cases brass sheets; 120 bags ground alum; 619 cases galv vessels; 14 cases cigarettes paper; 760 bags loaf sugar; 15 cases cigarettes; 105 pkgs gum.

S S Barala from Busra, Agent.—M M & Co:—975 boxes shells; 86 pkgs medical stores; 1144 pkges ordinance stores; 1000 pkts wet dates; 21 bales carpets; 56 bales skins; 10 cases cigarettes; 7 bales p goods; 106 bales wool.

H T Printz Ludeving from Middlesbro. Agents.—M M & Co:—600bdles galv flat steel sheets; 1500 bdles g c sheets; 2195t ho c i sleepers; 1300 N O C I pipes; 210 bdles steel; 1096 bdles steel.

S S Oruro from Rangoon. Agent.—Eastern Shipbrokers and Agency:—2660 cases teak squares; 29591 pieces teak scantlings; 10600 N O teak

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ANDi
COMPANY

ROYAL MAIL SERVICES.

7, Council House Street, Calcutta; also Nagpur, Jubbulpur London and Paris.

JUGMOHANDAS RUGNATHDAS & CO.,
Goldsmiths and Jewellers,

249-53, Shaik Memon St., Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "Sonachandi."
Tele. No. 949.

Full value of goldrefunded always at market rate on return of article bought of us

THE TALK OF THE TOWN,

is the exquisite work turned out by

Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS

at 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

ACHES.

IN THE CHEST

Pain in the chest is a result of congestion, which in turn has been caused by a cough or bronchitis.

RUB ON THE CHEST

Odna's

CYPRESS SALVE

(rub it on and rub out the pain)
for quick relief—mighty quick.
Rs. 1-4-0 by post free

Anglo-IndianDrug&Ch. Co.

55 Sh. Memon St. Market, BOMBAY

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works—Head Office has been removed to 94, Grey Street, The Newly built Residence of Mahamahopadhaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen, on the 24th of April, 1920.

MANAGER, KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS AND STORES,

CALCUTTA.

N. B.—A Branch office will be opened shortly in Borabasar.

ASTHMOL

The Specific for Asthama, as a result of twenty years' labour by the Indian Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works of Bengal.

We hold numerous certificates of qualified men for this preparation of ours.

According to the modern prevalent theory, Asthma is a respiratory Neurosis with spasms of the Bronchial Muscles attended in some cases with Bronchial Catarrh.

The true remedy for this disease should therefore be on which soothe the Nervous System and at the same time removes Catarrbal of the Lungs.

We are emboldened to assert after long Experiments that our Asthmol is rich in both these qualities and hence it is the best Specific for Asthma.

Price per bottle Rs. 1/6.

Could be had of all Chemists or the

SOLE AGENTS:

THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STORES.

9, Bank Street, Fort.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.

ONLY PLACE

IN INDIA WHERE

HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS CENT PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

AS OTHERS SEE US.

(BY AN ONLOOKER.)

His Excellency the Governor must have had an exceedingly busy time during the long week-end spent in Bombay, for upon all hands one heard of his activities, of engagements kept and interviews given. During the previous week her Excellency had a similarly busy time in the capital, and, apart from the daily routine of work and engagements of every kind at Mahableshwar, his Excellency has made various official journeys. And now the assembly of Government at Poona is close at hand, and one hears of a long list of engagements there to be met by their Excellencies.

Symptoms and causes of unrest.

The recrudescence of labour disputes in Bombay has necessarily given rise to some anxiety and a great deal of irritation and inconvenience, which have not tended to mitigate the effects of the continued petrol shortage. Business in the capital is as brisk now as in the height of the cool weather season; but the difficulties caused by continually rising prices are real, and undoubtedly press hardly upon the vast numerical majority of the populace. Those in a position to know declare with emphasis that but for the strenuous and continuous efforts of Government, prices would have been far more inflated; but there is an uncomfortable feeling abroad that, despite all official action, a great deal of profiteering is going on, and this belief naturally and inevitably makes for resentment, discontent and unrest.

There is no sort of doubt about it that the real profiteer in trade is to-day one of society's most dangerous enemies. In two different shops the other day I bought packets of a certain kind of linen envelope; in each case 25 envelopes of precisely the same quality and mark. In one shop the price was Re. 4; in the other Rs. 2-8. Similar fantastic differences are to be found also in the prices of many of the necessities of life; and the moral effect on the public of this kind of commercial immorality is incalculably harmful. When a hardworking, home-loving citizen is permitted to feel that commercial piracy is making, for him, all the difference between thrifty prosperity and decent comfort, on the one hand, and acute deprivation and threatened insolvency, on the other hand, it very naturally fills his heart with resentful malice and much uncharitableness. The profiteer is as much an enemy as influenza or a burglar, and when detected should be boycotted.

The stranger within our gates.

In a number of different directions I have come upon evidence of the justice of the claim of this Presidency and of this second city of the Empire (which is the gateway to the East) that Bombay leads India. But as an Onlooker, I do want to know what has become of Bombay's enterprise in the important matter of providing something like adequate shelter and accommodation for its visitors; for the strangers within its gates who, when all is said, are and must always be a very important factor in Bombay's life and progress as the gateway to the East. One is thinking now of present-day arrivals. But it does not demand any very prophetic insight to see that the visit of H. R. H. the Heir Apparent, for example, is going to bring a hitherto quite unprecedented influx. That is one point. Another is that, as the world recovers its balance after the war strain, every passing year is going to bring a large and rapid increase in the number of those who visit Bombay; some merely for a day or so, en-route to other points, and others for weeks, and months, for social business and professional reasons, and as leisurely travellers. There should be no mistake about it that this considerable floating populace contributes substantially in different ways to Bombay's progress and importance.

We have two leading hotels in Bombay very largely occupied by resident lodgers. Thanks to the wise action of Government (which really ought not to have to act in such a matter at all) we have also a large passenger hostel in the Royal College of Science, but for the existence of which large numbers of visitors of both sexes and all ages would practically have been reduced during the past few months to passing the night in railway stations, police stations, or the open streets. But this large hostel, with its hundreds of beds, is about to be closed. and the end of the present year will probably see the largest influx of visitors ever known in Bombay. In face of these undeniable facts, I should like, as an onlooker, to know what has become of Bombay's characteristic enterprise.

Why is no action taken?

In some quarters one is told that existing vested interests are powerful enough to shut out any attempted further enterprise in this direction. In the first place I rate Bombay's enterprise and initiative too high to believe that, and in the second place I suspect those responsible for existing vested interests of sufficient shrewdness to realise that any long continuance of present conditions can only injure their position in the long run by keeping people away from Bombay. No, I should imagine the present hotel proprietors would be wise enough to welcome any rational move that would ease the strain upon their resources. It may be pleasant to be able to raise your tariffs with impunity, but turning away would be clients every day and all day long is not pleasant; nor is it good business, for the hotels or for Bombay.

In the Western world there is one kind of new hotel which, more than any other, has enjoyed a most triumphant success of the years. What has it offered to the public? It has offered good, if modest and small bedrooms, with irreproachable beds and toilet arrangements, at a fixed rate per night, to include the first morning meal, which most people like to take under the same roof which has sheltered them overnight. Such hotels have provided plenty of facilities, with regard to other meals, smoking and writing rooms, refreshment lounges and the like; but their main characteristic, upon which their immense success is based, has been their provision of good and adequate "bed and breakfast," for the equivalent of three or four rupees per day. These places are always full, in cities boasting hundreds of fine hotels, and they pay remarkably high dividends to their shareholders. They are scrupulously clean and well ordered, the control of their domestic and business management being watchfully precise and thorough.

It does not follow that the thing which achieves instant success in the Western world is certain of success in the East. Differences and modifications may be required. But here surely is a matter worthy the careful consideration of enterprising business men in Bombay. It may be doubted whether at this moment any great city in the world offers so fine an opportunity as Bombay offers for enterprise of this sort. And, be it said, neglect of this great opportunity is injuring Bombay, and will injure it more and more as time goes on. But apart from long-sighted consideration of the future, where are the visitors of next cool weather going to be housed? What sort of an impression are they to gather of the hospitality, potentialities and resources of the second city in the Empire?

Terminological Inexactitudes.

Into even the best regulated of newspaper columns error must creep at times, and particularly, it may be, in passages of comment, as distinguished from record of fact. No sensible person is either surprised or resentful over this, realizing that those responsible for the production of newspapers must needs be human, like the rest of us, and that to err is human. All the same one does grow somewhat weary of the frequently reiterated (though as frequently contradicted) assertion in certain newspapers and from certain platforms, that the British have shown unwarrantable harshness in deporting the Sheikh-ul-Islam from Constantinople, and interning him at Malta. It has been officially explained, and several times repeated in leading newspapers that the Sheikh-ul-Islam was not deported by the British or by anybody else. The Turkish Government requested the British to arrange the deportation to Malta of a former Sheikh-ul-Islam, whose successor was appointed some time ago. The Turkish Government had a perfect right to deport a former ecclesiastical leader whose influence they regarded as mischievous. The British merely carried out a legitimate request for assistance made by the Government of Turkey.

Turning now to the other kind of error in comment which must occasionally appear even in the best regulated journals. I notice an example the other day in these very columns. The subject under discussion being the question of the need of consideration for India's claim, in the allocation of any war indemnity obtained from Germany, the writer permitted himself to use these words: "... ... "the sacrifice of no single part of the Empire exceeded that of India." In the nature of things this statement could not be strictly correct. It might be regarded as useful, to point an argumentative comment, but it could not possibly withstand serious examination in the light of knowledge of the facts and figures of the war. By the blessing of Providence India was spared very many of the evils and hardships brought about by the great war, and it would probably be correct to say that India suffered less during the war than any other part of the Empire. As Mr. C. F. Andrews put it, in these very columns last week: "While Europe has been decimated by the slaughter of the Great War, and the still more terrible ravages of disease and starvation and lingerging sickness which have followed in its train, South-Eastern Asia has remained throughout comparitively immune." No understanding student of these matters could have doubted India's readiness to make sacrifices for the Allied cause in the war. It is however, a fact that the sacrifices she was asked to make, and did most loyally and willingly make, when weighed and reckoned per head of population, were of course, infinitely smaller than the sacrifices of various other parts of the Empire. Such comments as the one quoted are always a little unfortunate.

SHIKARPUR HOME RULE LEAGUE.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

A correspondent writes:—

The first anniversary of the Shikarpur branch of the All-India Home Rule League was held on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th May under the presidentship of Prof. Vaswani of Karachi. The Hon. Secretary read the annual report in the course of which it was stated that the branch was started on 25th February 1917 and it kept pace with the country in the Home Rule agitation:—

"This branch" continues the report, "lent its feeble support to the Satyagraha cause and joined its forces with those that had been marshalled all over India pleadged to the cause of truth and non-violence." Under its auspices the birthday celebrations were held in honour of Mrs. Besant. Dr. Subramanya Iyer and M. Gandhi in 1918 and 1919. Mr. Tilak's birthday also was enthusiastically celeberated and Shikarpur contributed Rs. 2,300 to the Tilak purse fund. Meetings were held to protest againts the Rowlat Bills and Act. South Aferican Sufferings, the Punjab Tragedies, Indentured Labour Scandal, East African Troubles, Mr. Horniman's Deportation and Lala Lajpatrai's Exterment.

The members of the branch were instrumental in raising a contribution of about Rs. 11,000 towards the Jallianwalla Bagh Fund.

Mr. Tilak was given an unprecedented reception. Public meetings were held to explain the Montford Report. At more than one meeting the opinion of the League was expressed that the Reforms Act was inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing and the League has expressed its unstinted support to the Delhi and Amritsar Congress resolutions on the reforms. The branch at its meeting held on 18th November 1919 passed a resolution expressing belief in the innocence of Messrs. Durgdas and Mariwala.

The report states that a great necessity is felt for a hall.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 31.

The western disturbance has given few falls in Gujarat and Baluchistant and is becoming unimportant. There has also been nearly general rain in south Hyderabad and local rain in Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, with few falls in Upper Burma and south Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches, Victoria Point three, Kyaukpyu one and half, Bhamo a half, Rajkot one and half, Ahmedabad one, Marmagoa three-qurters, Sholapur, Belgaum and Mercara one and half, Mysore three-quarters.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Konkan, North Hyderabad and decrease in Gujarat.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th May 1920

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m 5 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.768 Inches
Temperature of Air	86.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.1 "
Dew Point	76.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.729 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10):	2.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	92.8 "
Minimum do do.	81.6 "
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	S W W N W N W.
Movement of Wind	194 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches
Total fall during month	0.00 "
Do. do. year	1.32 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Sill	Day of month	LOW WATER: Bombay mean Time	LOW WATER: Depth on sill
	may	h. m.	ft. in.	may	in. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	31	m 11 0	27 7	31	m 4 6	16 5
	June	10 40a	25 9	June	4 55a	19 7
Tues.	1	m 11 36	27 11	1	m 4 37	16 1
		11 15a	25 49		5 28a	19 4
Wed	2	m 0 9	28 1	2	m 5 9	15 11
		11 44	25 11		6 6a	19 2
Thur.	3	m 0 40	28 2	3	m 5 42	15 11
					6 32a	19 1
Fri	4	m 0 22	25 10	4	m 6 15	6 0
		1 10a	28 0		7 5a	19 1
Sat.	5	m 9 37	24 2	5	m 10 26	17 1
		9 20a	26 1		9 50a	20 1
Sun.	6	m 1 28	25 5	6	m 7 9	17 6
		2 7a	25 7		9 1a	19 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 14 (Friday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 2m.
" 15 (Saturday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 3m.
" 16 (Sunday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m.
" 17 (Monday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 4m.
" 18 (Tuesday	6h. 7m.	7h. 4m.
" 19 (Wednesday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 4m
20 (Thursday)	6h. 5m	7h. 5m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	1920 April 3d	4h 24-7m.	p.m.
Last Quarter	" 11d	6h. 54-2m.	p.m
New Moon	" 18d.	8h. 18-1m.	a.m.
First Quarter	" 25d.	6h 57-5m.	p.m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6.45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 31th May, 1920 was 29 009 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .120 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the Stream at 6.45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make the correcting given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 31st May, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—The sky is lightly to moderately clouded and the air is damper than usual at most stations. Ttmperature continues to remain below normal both by day and night.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature has again risen, but is still below the average both by day and night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.36in. of rain. The sky is clear in upper Sind and is lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal in Sind and is in excess in Rajputana. Temperature is generally below normal both by day and night. Jacobabad reports a maximum temperature of only 94 deg. F. which is 21 deg. below normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen generally in north Gujarat and locally in Kathiawar; Rajkot reports 1.35in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.24in., Ahmedabad 0.97in. and Deesa 0.40in. The sky is clear in Central India West, and in Gujarat and is lightly clouded in Cutch and Kathiawar. The air is drier than usual in Central India West, but humidity is above normal at Deesa, Rajkot and Bhavnagar-Para. Temperature is generally below the average in Cutch, east Kathiawar, north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is clear at Jubbulpore and Raipur and is lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air ise drier than usual at most stations. Both day and night temptratures are below normal at Jubbulpore and Saugor; night temperature is above the average at Amraoti but below it at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Rain has fallen locally in the south. Mormugao has had 0.86in. The sky is heavily clouded in the south and is lightly clouded in the north. Humidity is nearly normal. Night ttmperature is below the average at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—There has been nearly general rain in the south Bombay Deccan and light local rain in east Hyderabad. Sholapur has had 1.68in. Belgaum 1.50in. and Hyderabod a light fall. The sky is heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Sholapur and in defect at Ahmednagar, Aurangabad and Hyderabad. Day temperature is higher than usual at Poona, Bijapur and Belgaum; night temperature is above normal at Ahmednagar and below it at Sholapur and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in north Gujarat and the south Bombay Deccan and locally in north-west Baluchistan, south Rajputana, Kathiawar, south Konkan and east Hyderabad. A few falls have occurred in Malabar and south-east Madras. Temperature continues to remain low in the Punjab and Rajputana. The sea which was rough at Colombo for the last two days has become moderate this morning and rainfall there yesterday has been quite inappreciable in amount.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in Gujarat and Kathiawar and in the south Bombay Deccan. Local rain is probable in Malabar. A few falls are possible in the Punjab and in the Central Provinces with the adjacent parts of the Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 30th May, 1920:—

The sea continues rough at Colombo, but rainfall has decreased in South India and the monsoon has not broken yet. Another western disturbance has given nearly general rain in north Baluchistan and Sind. Rain has also fallen locally in Lower Burma and Orissa and at a few stations in Gujarat, Malabar, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Harnai one inch; Quetta, Kalat, Dalbandin a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 31st MAY 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. At hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ('th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	92.5	78.0	93	..	6.97	+2.91
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	91.1	71.4	78	0.03	2.51	+0.58
Rawalpindi	85.4	64.0	47	..	3.92	—2.58
Lahore	79.6	67.7	76	0.30	3.92	—0.58
Hissar	91.6	65.2	51	0.15	2.23	—0.42
Ambala	82.4	65.0	65	0.12	4.60	—1.90
Delhi	90.0	69.5	73	..	2.57	—1.51
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	96.4	69.2	74	0.24	2.47	+0.65
Manipuri	95.8	67.4	83	0.55	2.68	—0.39
Jhansi	100.8	68.1	84	0.28	1.58	—0.66
Cawnpore	97.0	75.1	64	..	1.65	—0.90
Allahabad	95.8	77.2	65	..	1.38	—1.22
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	105.7	77.4	34	..	0.78	—0.59
Karachi	87.7	81.0	83	..	0.45	—1.25
Ajmer	94.2	70 4	54	..	3.32	+1.28
Jaipur	95.5	69.5	57	0.04	3.52	+1.41
Kotah	103.6	72.8	49	..	2.27	+0.44
Mount Abu	81 0	55.9	72	0.65	2.47	—0.73
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	97 0	76.7	88	..	0.13	—0.48
Dwarka	90.5	83.1	83	..	1.16	—0.86
Veraval	87.4	80.3	87	..	1.71	+1.20
Rajkot	102.6	76.4	50	..	4.28	+3.03
Bhavnagar Para	103.2	76.8	45	..	5.63	+4.95
Surat	95.2	77.3	56	..	4.07	+3.56
Ahmedabad	102.9	71.8	57	0.08	2.74	+2.24
Deesa	103.6	67.5	74	2.70	3.86	—2.19
Neemuch	94	65.8	69	0.51	7.24	+4.69
Indore	97.6	68.1	45	..	6.20	+4.62
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	99.7	77 9	44	..	1.56	—1.68
Saugor	100.4	72.0	49	..	1.58	—1.19
Hoshangabad	101.1	67.8	72	0.27	4.59	+1.67
Khandwa	114.8	75.6	42	..	6.71	+5.28
Akola	106.2	76.0	50	0.14	1.88	—0.49
Amraoti	103.8	79.2	46	0.02	3.18	—0.84
Nagpur	103.8	77.4	41	0.06	2.31	—1.08
Bhanda	105.1	84.2	57	..	2.55	—1.80
Raipur	99.6	79.2	50	..	2.22	—0.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.0	81.6	78	..	1.50	+0.83
Ratnagiri	91.8	81.8	74	..	0.78	—0.54
Marmugoa	89.4	75.3	83	0.25	7.75	—0.34
Karwar	92.5	76.0	86	0.12	5.86	+3.33
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.0	70.9	66	0.97	2.80	+0.66
Ahmednagar	100.6	72.8	59	..	4.91	+3.10
Poona	98.8	72.0	67	..	3.62	+1.31
Sholapur	102.2	72.7	61	0.04	2.88	+0.71
Bijapur	98.4	71.2	72	0.19	3.00	+0.41
Belgaum	91.6	67.1	88	0.47	6.34	+0.56
Aurangabad	101.2	77.7	51	..	3.16	+1.14
Nizamabad (Indr)	105.7	81.4	43	..	2.88	—0.20
Hyderabad	96.8	75.2	69	..	12.84	+7.70
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.8	77.6	85	..	13.66	+6.44
Calicut	88.8	77.7	89	..	24.20	+13.69
Cochin	91.8	77.8	79	0.78	28.40	+10.44
Colombo	88.0	73.4	94	0.14	48.17	—1.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.1	79.0	79	..	13.83	+5.87
Bellary	99.8	74.7	52	..	7.99	+2.88
Cuddapah	100.8	80.9	68	..	10.49	+4.06
Madras	93.8	80.0	74	..	27.64	+5.53
Bangalore	92.4	65.1	83	0.40	9.98	—2.66
Coimbatore	96.9	73.1	71	..	8.84	+1.03
Trichinopoly	100.1	80.8	64	..	25.15	+12.89
Negapatam	89 9	80.2	79	..	56.27	+28.77

The nearest food to mother's milk
NESTLE'S FOOD
A Complete Milk Food
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Fifty Years of Building Better Babies
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FOR
MAHARAJAS AND PRINCES ONLY.

HERNIA, PILES AND FISTULA:—I guarantee to cure these without operation, simply by internal treatment and without the least trouble to patients. No restricions as regards diet.

Several unsolicited testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, etc. Rs. 50 for a week's trial.

KING OF TONIC PILLS.—To gain perpetual strength, insist on having "King of Tonic Pills."

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood. These piils have been found to be the safe and permanent cure of nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag, etc., etc.

These are invaluable in weak digestions. In short they supply everything what a man should have. Rs. 100 for a week's trial Rs. 5 for a pill.

NIGHT PILLS:—Wonderful Tonic for Sh. healter Pills Rs. 5.

SHAKTISANJIVAN OIL:—Will revive the disabled veins and will give them strength and power. It is harmless and gives effect within fifteen minutes. One Tola Rs. 225.

TOOTH POWDER:—Renders teeth clean within two minutes. This powder is a best tonic for teeth. It strengthens them.

It is aromatic and is prepared from vegetable herbs, etc. It cures toothache and all sorts of pains. It turns the teeth white as snow. One Bottle, Rs. 3.

Lady Night Pills Rs. 4 per pill.

One minute Hair Dye powder Rs. 5 per bottle.

Maharaja Night Pills, No. 1, Rs. 7 per pill.

Lady Tonic Pills—Rs. 30 per week.

Beauty Ointment, Rs. 25 per bottle; will show wonders in 3 days.

Ringworm Ointment, Rs. 7 for No. 1. Rs. 5 No. 2.

Eczema Ointment, Rs. 20 for No. 1 Rs. 15 for No. 2.

Half the charges to be paid in advance and the balance to be recovered by V. P. P. Re. 1 for catalogue. Consultation by Post Rs. 2.

ZENANA POWDER:—(Hair Removing) powder Rs. 12 per bottle.

HAIR GROWING WATER:—Rs. 10 per lb.

DUBAL PHARMACY
Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.

CONSUMPTION

Hundreds of Letters from patients have been published in the "Chronicle" during the past three years.

Representatives of leading papers have been shown letters from eminent patients and convinced that I have cured many cases.

Lieut.-Colonel I.M.S. advised me not to treat more than

500 PATIENTS A MONTH.

My patients live in India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits, Australia, E. Africa, Scotland and England.

Indian gentlemen writes 22 April:

"I saw Miss Cumberland. She gave excellent evidence of your most successful treatment."

NEXT VISIT BOMBAY

Orient Hotel.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
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GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
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Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.

Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-4-0.

V. P charges Annas Four Extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Masjid, BOMBAY.

B.S.A. BICYCLES

A Hint to Cyclists.

You may be offered at a low price a bicycle that looks well from a polish and plating point of view, but you cannot afford to risk your life on appearances. Ensure long service and reliability by insisting that your bicycle bears the B.S.A. Three Guns Trade Mark. It has over sixty years reputation for quality behind it.

B.S.A. Lists free from
The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Bombay

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Price List Free.

Amirchand & Son,
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LAHORE.

FOR HAIR

Kaminia Oil
Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.
OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. Devanha will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon.

WEDNESDAY, June 2.

Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills, Ltd., Statutory Meeting, 46, Tamarind Lane, 4-30 p.m.

The Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd., Statutory Meeting, Tamarind Lane 5-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 3.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Sallam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L Marquis per s.s. Karagola closes at the G. P. O. at 9 a.m., correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Frawley Comedy Co. opens at the Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 5.

King's Birthday: Banks closed. First day of the Marwari Agarwal Conference, Seth Ramlalji Ganariwala to preside.

SUNDAY, June 6.

2nd day of the Marwari Agarwal Conference.

MONDAY, June 7.

Last day of the Marwari Agarwal Conference. Intermediate Arts Examination results, 9-45 p.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY,

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20*
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

*Note.—The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH OF SETH VALJEE SOONDERJEE.

We regret to report the death of Seth Valjee Soonderjee, which occurred at his house in Gaiwadi, near Kalbadevi Road, on Saturday last at 5 p.m. The deceased was a well-known piece-goods merchant in Bombay and transacted business on a large scale for very many years past. He was respected by all for his sound business principles, strict integrity, and straightforwardness. His advice on all matters was much sought after and he was often consulted to bring about settlements of complaints between disputant parties on account of his sound judgment and impartiality. He acted as Guarantee Broker to Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co. for many years. The Piece-goods Bazaar was closed on Monday until evening as a mark of respect to the deceased.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London-New York cross rates on the 28th and the 29th instant were 391¼ and 387 1/8 respectively.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. Umhloti Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 7th June 1920.

NIPPON YUSON KAISHA.

At the general meeting of the shareholders of Nippon Yusen Kaisha held in Tokyo on 28th May 1920, a dividend of 40 per cent. per annum was declared for the half-year ended 31st March 1920.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in Bombay on Sunday was 121 as against 203 on the corresponding day last year and 92 in 1917. Three attacks and two deaths from small-pox and 1 attack and 2 deaths from influenza (pneumonic) were recorded on Sunday.

CORKS, CORKS, CORKS.

We have received direct from Manufacturers few very big shipments of different qualities and sizes of Corks suitable for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Wine Bottlers, Brewers, Jam and Chutney Dealers, Military Water Bottle makers, and Laboratories.

Samples and quotations will be forwarded free on applications only to above-mentioned concerns.

Maher Singh Sapuran Singh Chawla,

Merchants and Agents,

GRAND TRUNK ROAD, LAHORE

Branch Office:—"Anarkali" Street, Lahore."

(Telegraphic address:—"Chawlas, Lahore."

COTTON TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

The present so-called Cotton Contracts Board owes its origin mainly to the system which was formerly in practice, though some minor changes have been introduced in it. The system of Hedge Contracts is the outcome of that Board, and is put into practice since the last two years.

Those who favoured such an institution and advocated the above system had in their mind to remove three main difficulties, viz. first, to extinguish the fever of speculation, secondly to put a stop to the "corner" system and thirdly, to lessen the burden of risk from the shoulders of cotton merchants by balancing their claims against one another every two weeks. But they are woefully disappointed as not one of the above mentioned difficulties has been completely removed.

To go into details, we can say that speculation instead of being checked is at its highest now-a-days. The idea of curbing it, it seems, is quite misunderstood and has taken quite a different and an unexpected turn. This can been seen in the fact that the number of the contracts now made within the period between one clearing date and the succeeding one exceeds the number of contracts that were made formerly in the course of the whole season. The question of risk presents the same amount of difficulty or even more. Owing to the ever increasing number of contracts, chiefly due to speculation, the amount of risk that a cotton merchant used to bear in the whole year, he now has to bear in one single clearning period. Lastly, while admitting that the dangers of "corner system" have been removed, we cannot but say that the means to cure that system has given rise to another grievance equally worse. The remedy has proved worse than the disease. It has unluckily given the complete control of the market in the hands of speculators. It can even be said that speculation only rules the cotton market. To be brief, the Hedge Contract System has brought many of the merchants of Ready Cotton to the very brink of ruin.

Groaning under the undue weight of the blessed system a great many of the cotton merchants want to do away with it totally and substitute the Delivery Contract System which requires different contracts to be made for cotton of different descriptions. But it is surely a matter of regret that the Board has not as yet given serious consideration to such a welcome change.

While laws are made for protecting common rights of all it is necessary to see that none suffers therefrom. The Hedge Contract System is specially favouring the selling party. Equal rights to both the parties is unknown to it.

As for the penality, we can say that it is no good check on the speculators, and this is illustrated by the fact that the selling party goes on selling Broach Cotton in spite of the fact that the quality does not pass.

Again, one cannot but be filled with surprise when he learns that a speculator is busy selling thousands of bales of cotton in the market when as a matter of fact there was not a single one to tender to the buyer for actual delivery. This state of things is only allowable under the Beautiful Hedge Contract system. If the responsibility for actual delivery be thrown on the shoulders of the sellers matters would not have come to such a pass.

In short, what the cotton merchants want now is to nip in the bud the wretched and unhealthy Hedge Contract System. They want to bring in the healthy and wholesome Delivery Contract System which seems the only means to curb the ever growing passion for speculation that has throughly demoralised the Cotton Trade of the present day.—Yours, etc.

J.

CABLE TRANSIT TIMES.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd., Bombay notifies the following transit times on cablegrams.

Bombay to London, full rates 12 hours deferred 24 hours.

London to Bombay, full rates 1½ day, deferred, 2 days.

A Calcutta message says:—

Mr. Reed of Khoril Garden has been charged by the police under section 326 for causing grievous hurt to a cooly with revolver. The accused has been enlarged on a bail of Rs. 5,000.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR "DIABETES SPECIALIST"

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

Of the latest cases he has treated and got completely cured are Messrs. Kanhayalal Badridas, a cotton merchant and Balubhai Kalyanchand, of Bombay, who were suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years and 8 years respectively. Both the Urines were examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst before and after treatment. The following result is obtained and the true abstract from Memorandums—dated 29-9-19, 8-11-19, 7-1-20 and 27-1-20, show that the Specific Gravity and the percentage of Sugar with the presence of other matters before the treatment was Sp. 1037 and 1036 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. and 5.65 per cent., and after treatment the result is:—Sp. Gra. 1013 and 1016 and Sugar "Nil" and "Nil" with other matters as normal respectively.

Mr. Kanayalal Badidass Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes on 31st Jan., 1020:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes for the last 12 years. When I Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urines were examined on 29.9.19 by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the sp. gravity was 1037 and sugar 5—62 per cent. After treatment in the Examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Chulwala M.D., B.Hy. (Boy) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory on 23rd and 27th January, 1920. "Sugar found" "nil," and sp. 1013.

Miss Banoo F. Poacha, of Raipur, and Mr. N. H. Gazder, Bombay, write on 11-11-19:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, 'Specialist in Diabetes', cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha, of Raipur, who was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last five years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment on 27-8-19, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent. when examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D. After the treatment the Urine was examined on 1-11-19 by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay Municipal Laboratory and was found to be: Sugar—"Nil." "We wish him all success."

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Telegrams:—"DIABET, Bay.

"THE ENGLISH WAY."

The "Indian Social Reformer writes:—

The Commons resolved that acquisitions made by the arms of the State belong to the State alone, and that it is illegal in the servants of the State to appropriate such acquisitions to themselves. They resolved that this wholesome rule appeared to have been systematically violated by the English functionaries in Bengal. On a subsequent day they went a step farther, and resolved that Clive had, by means of the power which he possessed as commander of the British forces in India, obtained large sums from Meer Jaffer. Here the Commons stopped. They had voted the major and minor of Burgoyne's syllogism; but they shrank from drawing the logical conclusion. When it was moved that Lord Clive had abused his powers, and set an evil example to the servants of the public, the previous question was put and carried. At length, long after the sun had risen on an animated debate, Wedderburne moved that Lord Clive had at the same time rendered great and meritorious services to his country; and this motion passed without a division.—Macaulay's Essay on "Lord Clive."

Macaulay goes on to contrast this English way of dealing with its delinquent instruments of Empire with that adopted by France in the cases of Labourdannais, Dupleix and Lally. These men were disgraced, humiliated, and they died of broken hearts. The Commons of England, on the other hand, Macaulay adds, treated Clive with that discriminating justice which is seldom shown except to the dead. "They laid down sound general principles; they delicately pointed out where he had deviated from these principles; and they tempered the gentle censure with liberal eulogy." It is recorded of Bismarck that he once observed that he had wasted many years of his life by believing that the English were a great people. This must be the experience of many persons who take the English at their own valuation. They have great qualities: but the qualities which they are apt to lay most stress on as the principal sources of their national greatness are, some of them, not great qualities at all, judged by intellectual, moral or spiritual standards. And, if the facts were analysed, it will be seen that these qualities have not contributed to their greatness any more than the spots on the sun contribute to the effulgence of that luminary. The verdict of the House of Commons on Lord Clive's administration, has been extolled by Elphinstone as "worthy the best days of Roman Senate." And this is quoted with approval by Arbuthnot who holds at the same time that "the fraud upon Omichand was not only morally a crime, but, regarded merely from the point of view of political expediency, it was a blunder of the kind which, if it had been copied in after times, would have deprived our Government in India of one of the main sources of its power—the implicit confidence of the natives in British faith." English writers pretend that it is incomprehensible to their minds how Orientals entertain what seem to them contradictory beliefs in matters of religion. The Oriental, on his part, is at a loss to understand how Englishmen reconcile their high-flown denunciations of oppression by other nations with their own palliation of similar acts by their own instruments. The Roman Senate in its best (or worst) days did not profess the religion of the Sermon on the Mount; its own motto, as truly illustrated by Calvary, was that the safety of the State was the supreme law. Indian history, as written by Englishmen, is full of instances of Indian Generals, who did precisely what Clive was convicted of doing, being branded as blackmailers, brigands and freebooters. But Clive himself ranks in their pages among the great Empire builders.

LACKING COURAGE OF CONVICTIONS.

This somewhat lengthy prelude has been necessitated by the anxious desire to impart as little bitterness as possible to our comments on the despatch of the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Montagu, embodying the conclusions of His Majesty's Government on the report of Lord Hunter's Committee upon the disturbances which occurred in the Punjab and other parts of India in the early part of last year. One is not bitter because the Ethiopian cannot change his skin nor the leopard its spots. It helps one in the same way to remind one-self in perusing this extraordinary document that no more is it possible for a British Government to get over its inveterate tendency to compromise with crime in the instruments of its imperialism. Those who like to do so may applaud the practical good sense of the findings which, while laying down general principles in uncompromising language, not only refrain from applying them in the two cases to which they ought preeminently to be applied, but actually goes out of its way to indict irrelevant, undeserved and palpably forced tributes to the two men whose moral, though not technical responsibility for wrong-doing was greater than that of any of their subordinates and instruments. This despatch is conspicuously lacking in the courage of its convictions. The only courage it exhibits is a sort of perversion of that quality in antagonising the almost unanimous verdict of Indians, partially voiced in the minority report of the Indian members of the Hunter Committee, regarding the administration of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and the incompetence of His Excellency the Viceroy. The fulsome tributes to these two official personages is the fly in the ointment of Mr. Montagu despatch: one wonders however they got into it. They are not only utterly irrelevant to the subject-matter of the despatch, but, in the light of the severe censure implied in the officially decorous paragraphs on the features of the martial law administration which have been most denounced by Indian opinion, they may seem to have been written by Mr. Montagu with his tongue in his cheek. This, of course, is not to be expected of His Majesty's Secretary of State, and our conjecture as to the occurrence of these tributes in a despatch the tone of which, on the whole, is far from complimentary to the objects of them, is that some one who cannot be denied, penned these tributes and flung them at Mr. Montagu with the injunction that he might say what he liked as to the occurrences in the Punjab, but that he should see that these were lugged in at some part of his pronouncement.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S DUTY.

Lord Chelmsford is not a big enough statesman to be at the helm of Indian affairs in a time of severe crisis such as we have had to pass through, but he is every inch of him an English gentleman, and we doubt if his lordship would care to regard the full confidence formally expressed in him at its end, as exonerating him from the severe censure, implied in the body of the despatch, of the measures of his Government and the mistakes —misconduct—of some of his principal subordinates; and as relieving him from the duty which such censure would have laid on him had it stood alone. In our opinion, the expression of the full confidence of His Majesty's Government in such a context can have no serious significance. This is clear from certain passages in the despatch, which strike a note of peremptoriness unusual in communications from Whitehall to Delhi. His Majesty's Government in forming their conclusions have not thought it their duty primarily to apportion blame to individuals for what has been done amiss or to visit penalties upon them, but rather to prevent the recurrence in the future of occasion for blame or regret in similar circumstances. This does not mean that blame is not to be apportioned to individuals or that they are not to be visited with penalties for their misdeeds. The duty of seeing that the disapproval of His Majesty's Government of certain orders and punishments are unmistakably marked by censure or other action which may be necessary, is expressly and emphatically laid upon Lord Chelmsford's Government. We think, and His Excellency himself cannot but feel, that this task can be better discharged by a Viceroy unembarrassed by any laches of his own in dealing with the disturbances of last year

GENERAL DYER, THE MINOR HERO.

His Majesty's Government do not mince their words in condemning General Dyer's actions at Amritsar and they approve of the order of the Commander-in-Chief dismissing him and declaring that he is unfit for further employment in this country. In our opinion, it is a mistake to press for any addition to or enhancement of the punishment meted out to the General. True his offence was heinous, but his part in the catastrophe was all the same a minor one as compared with those of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Lord Chelmsford. In his evidence before the Hunter Committee, which unfortunately for himself the General has since somewhat tried to gloss over, he frankly explained what was in his mind in acting as he did. We say that Sir Michael O'Dwyer's policy and that of the Viceroy, were primarily responsible for the idea by which the mind of this soldier of little judgment, was so powerfully obsessed. The General's conception of the situation which he found himself in, and of the rights of the Indian subjects of His Majesty, with whom he had tto deal, were not his original inventions, but were clearly absorbed from those who were placed in the highest positions in the Punjab and in India.

THE O'DWYER REGIME.

The best proof of this is Sir Michael O'Dwyer's approval of the Jallianwala massacre without waiting to know the particulars of it. We are sure that Sir Michael would have thought twice before asking his Private Secretary to telephone or telegraph his approval, had he felt that he had above him a Viceroy who would call him strictly to account. In fact, Lord Chelmsford has himself publicly declared that he had let it to known to Local Governments that he would support them in all their measures to deal with the disturbances of last year. His Majesty's Government abuse the English language when they speak of the impression of Sir Michael O'Dwyer being set against educated Indians as having been "engineered". If there was any "engineering," it was done by Sir Michael himself as shown by the violent speech which he delivered in the Imperial Legislative Council and for which the Viceroy had to apologise for him the next day. One has only to go into the Punjab for a few days to realise that it is the nearly unanimous conviction of Indians of all creeds and shades of political opinion that it was Sir Michael O'Dwyer's fixed policy to crush out independent public life in the province. (The Government of India virtually admit this when they observe in their despatch to Mr. Montagu that Sir Michael O'Dwyer wished to exclude political agitation in order to facilitate his recruiting and war-loan campaigns.) In the face of such a singular consensus of opinion in a province where religious and sectional cleavages are severe, the declaration of His Majesty's Government is not entitled, and ought not, to carry weight with the public in England. However, Sir Michael O'Dwyer's career in India is closed and but for the uncalled-for, inappropriate and irritating encomium passed on it over Mr. Montagu's signature, we should not have cared to refer to it at all here.

THE VICEROY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration that spread the embers of the discontent in the Punjab which the passage of the Rowlatt Act, in the face of a strongly united Indian opposition within and without the Legislative Council, and by an entirely English voting majority, fanned into a flame. If the Rowlatt Act had not been passed, or if it had been passed in a form which secured for it a modicum of Indian support, there would have been no disturbances, or if there were some, they would have been of a vastly less serious character. Lord Chelmsford's obstinacy— that of a weak man who dare not recognise his mistake—was responsible for the form and manner in which the Act was passed. Even after several months, the Government of India had not, at the time of their writing their despatch on the Hunter Committee's report, discovered who was responsible for handing over the situation in Amritsar to the absolute sway of General Dyer. No stronger proof of the slackness and incompetence of an administration can be imagined.

MR. C. G. H. FAWCETT.

NEW PUISNE JUDGE OF BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published yesterday says:

"The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., to be a Puisne Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in succession to Sir Joseph John Heaton, Kt., I.C.S., retired, with effect from the 29th April 1920."

PLANT GROWTH.

SIR J. C. BOSE AND HIS CRITICS.

The following letters appeared in "The Times" in mail week:—

To The Editor of "The Times."

Sir,—Sir J. C. Bose kindly agreed to demonstrate to us his "crescograph" on Friday afternoon, April 23, in the physiological laboratory of University College, London.

In accordance with the results given by the application of various tests, we are satisfied that the growth of plant tissues is correctly recorded by this instrument and at a magnification one to 10 million times. We saw in particular that a flower-bud in active growth, if treated by immersion in a solution of potassium cyanide for some hours, no longer gave a movement of the recording spot of light. We conclude that such movement when shown by a similar bud in the active state is not due to accidental stretch-ing or to undetected effects of currents of air, radiant heat, &c. We agree that changes of length in the growing tissue, or, indeed, in any substance attached to the lever of the instrument correctly records changes of instrument, however such changes may be produced. Naturally, under the conditions of the experiments, it was impossible for us to analyze completely the complex effects produced by the passage of an electrical current.

We are, &c.,

W. M. Bayliss (Professor of General Physiology in University College, London).
V. H. Blackman (Professor of Plant Physiology in the Imperial College of Science).
A. J. Clark (Professor of Pharmacology in University College, London).
W. C. Clinton (Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering in University College, London).
F. G. Donnan (Professor of General Chemistry in University College, London).
Rayleigh (Professor of Physics in the Imperial College of Science).

To The Editor of "The Times."

Sir,—Although we were unfortunately prevented from being present at the demonstration on April 23, we have seen elsewhere similar demonstrations by Sir J. C. Bose, and agree that the growth of plant tissues is recorded by the crescograph and that changes in the indications of the instrument record when the plant is treated in such a way that its growth would naturally be modified.

We are, &c.,

W. H. Bragg (Professor of Physics in University College, London).
F. W. Oliver (Professor of Botany in University College, London).

To the Editor of "The Times."

Sir,—Permit me to express my thanks for your appreciation of my work and the gratification that your accounts of my lectures with experimental illustrations given before the India Office and the Royal Society of Medicine, though criticized by Dr. Waller's letter of March 15, have been corroborated by my demonstration at the Physiological Laboratory of the University College, London. For this facility and for his unfailing courtesy and fairness I offer my thanks to Professor Bayliss.

With reference to Dr. Waller's criticism, I may mention that my paper on "Researches in Growth and Movement in Plants by Means of the High Magnification Crescograph" was accepted by the Committee of Publication of the Royal Society, and published last year. (Proc. Roy. Soc., Vol. 90, 1919.) It is right that any new advance which clashes with old theories and preconceived ideas should be subjected to searching inquiry, and in this case the acceptance of my paper came as the result of two years of the closest scrutiny.

Criticisms which transgress the limit of fairness must inevitably hinder the advance of knowledge. My special investigations have by their very nature presented extraordinary difficulties. I regret to say that during a period of nearly 20 years these difficulties have been greatly aggravated by misrepresentations and worse. And you will in this connexion permit me to express my gratitude to Professor S. H. Vines, Professor F. W. Oliver, Sir Francis Darwin, and to the memory of the late Lord Rayleigh and Professor Howes, all of whom stood year after year for the principle of fair play, so that my work might be judged on its merits, and the conclusion of the whole matter is happily seen in my nomination to the Fellowship of the Royal Society.

The obstacles deliberately placed in my path, to which I have referred, I can now ignore and forget. If the result of my work, by upsetting any particular theory, has roused the hostility here and there of an individual, I can the more take comfort in the warm welcome which has been extended to me by the great body of scientific men of this country.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

J. C. BOSE.

India Office, May 4.

To The Editor of "The Times."

Sir,—The report published in your issue of this morning over the names of Professor Bayliss and others is completely satisfactory as far as it goes; the only matter for regret is that I was not given the opportunity of being present, at the demonstration, and am unable, therefore, to add my name to the certificate (with perhaps some verbal modications).

I am, of course, satisfied that plants grow, and that a crescograph amplifying movement one to 10 million times shows that growth plus any spurious movements that occur; but I reaffirm my statement (made at the R.S. of Medicine and in my letter to "The Times" of March 18) that the movements then shown as indicating growth were such as might have occurred on a damp fiddle string or other moist conductor. The place for the discussion of scientific matter is the Royal Society, which is the first and last court of appeal. I have therefore communicated a paper to the society that will no doubt bring out a satisfactory conclusion of the question.

I have also written to Professor Bayliss to invite him and his distinguished colleagues to witness a demonstration of parallel experiments upon fiddle strings and plants (growing and not growing) in this labratory. The results will in due course be communicated to you.

I am yours obediently,

A. D. WALLER.

London, South Kensington, May 4.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BANDRA DEFAMATION CASE

RULE DISCHARGED.

Meherbai Framji Bharuch vs. Vily Palu.

(Before Justices Shah and Kajiji.)

This was an application made by the accused to quash the proceedings against the petitioner in a case before the Magistrate at Bandora.

The facts are briefly these:—

In her petition the lady stated that she waas the sister of one Dorabji Framji Bahrucha who died at the Parsi General Hospital in May, 1919. On 14th May, 1919, the first accused who wos a relation of the deceased, addressed a letter to the District Superintendent of Police, Thana, in which he stated that the deceased had died of certain injuries and that he had been practically beaten to death. It was furher stated in that letter that the deceased had been for some time past in he clutches of a convert woman of doubtful character and the deceased sister (namely the petitioner here) had told him that the deceased complaintd that this woman and her badmashes had beaten him to wo... ond therefore the case required inquiry death ...on by the police. The complainant vestigat... alleged that she was the woman Lilly Pan... in that letter and she therefore referred to ...inal proceedings for defamation instituted crimi... the occused in the tion against both Bandra on 23rd August, Magistrate's Court a... sued process and the 1919. The Magistrate h... on 20th January, evidence as first recorded... by a petition for 1920. The delay was caused ... first accused transfer of the case made by th... The petiand certain other applications. ... any of tioner stated thot she took no part i... there these applications. Since 20th January, ...ve had been sixteen hearing in the case in tw... of which she had been represtntd by pleaders and she had to incur heavy expense. On 23rd April, 1920, the Magistrate fromed a charge.

She stated that she knew nothing about the letter of 14th May, 1919, writen by he first accused to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana, and she had not authorised the first accused to write such a letter. The first accused in his examination by the Magistrate had also not stated that he was authorised by her to write the said letter. The first accused had stated to the Court that he was going to coll thirty-five witnesses. On her part she did not wish to call any witnesses or to examine any of the prosecution witnesses further. She had tertfore thrice applied to the Magistrate to separate her case from that of the first accused pointing out that there was no evidence on the record to connect her with the publication of the said letter. But the Magistrate refused her application. On the 1st of May her counsel once more requested the Magistrate to dispose of the case against her as she did not want to crass-examine the prosecution witnesses any further or to call any witnesses on her behalf. But the Magistrate did not accede to her request.

There was nothing in the documeniary evidence adduced in the Magistrate's Court to connect her with the alleged defamation. She had been put to enormous trouble and her health suffered a good deal by the strain and worry. If the first accused was going to call 95 witnesses the ttrial would be a lengthy one entailing great anxiety and expense on her. She therefore submitted that their Lordships should interfere in this case as an exceptional one. Counsel for the petitioner submitted these facts to their Lordships and proceeded to refer to the evidence adduced before the Magistrate.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships after hearing Counsel discharged the rule observing that the there was an application by the accused in a case pending in the Court of the Resident Magistrait at Bandora. The charge against the present petitioner and one Manchershah B Wadia was one of defamation. The prosecution case was closed and so for the present accused was concerned, she had intimated to the trial Court that she had no evidence to give in defence. At that stage she requtsted the Court to decide the case so for as she was concerned, as Manchersha had intimated the Court that he had a large number of witnesses to examine in defence. That it would be a hardship upon her to have the case pending against her during all that time. On that the Magistrate made an order refusing the application. The present application was made on the ground thot there was no evidence against the petitioner. The circumstances of the case were of such an exceptional nature that the Court ought to interfere at the intrlocutory stage. Their Lordships without expressing any opinion on the merits in the case observed that there were no sufficient grounds to determine the case on merits here. It would be an unusual procedure to do that. Under the circumstances their Lordships discharged the rule.

Mr. Binning instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Kanga appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. P. B. Shingne appeared for the opponent.

The Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the creation of a temporary appointment of fourth additional Judicial Commissioner in the Central Provinces for eight months with effect from 1st July 1920 and the appointment to that post of Mr. P. S. Kotwal Barrister.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, June 1, 1920.

AMRITSAR.

We gather from an Anglo-Indian paper that Indians are attaching too much emphasis to Dyer's brilliant exploit to the obscuration of other incidents. Indians want nothing of the kind; for, besides the massacre, they have to consider the progress of other events—the Zabern mentality displayed by certain officials. Dyer got his target to indulge in prolonged slaughter. Others of a like spirit had to conduct didactic reprisals on Indians in detail, the lack of suitable targets being apparently their only misfortune. The majority dwell on the anti-British nature of the riots on the 10th of April at Amritsar, with an accent on the "anti," without recognising the anti-Indian nature of the militarist Soviet that held control of the Punjab. From Jallianwalla down to the tale of blackmail and unnameable tortures, we hope to survey without over-emphasis on a single episode. Now that we have examined the correspondence of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, we may proceed to the story of Amritsar before the appearance of Dyer, who in his kindness was prevailed upon to abandon wholesale bombardment of the city. What are the facts? The people of Amritsar, like the rest of India, were vehemently opposed to the Rowlatt Act as a menace to personal freedom and the threat of police tyranny to the people. They opposed it, and in spite of all the rank nonsense about the instigating effect of "misrepresentations," they ought to be honoured in respect of the instinct that made them oppose that subversive piece of legislation. All that the majority could say, is that the attitude of Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlew was "one of very vigorous complaint against the Government," an attitude which in the O'Dwyerian regime was fearfully near high reason. The explanation of the Punjab atrocities without reference to the spirit of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, is as the exposition of Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark, and that is where the element of perverted history comes in the version of the majority. On March 23, a meeting was held in Amritsar protesting against the Rowlatt Bill. We ask readers to note how a constitutional and peaceful agitation inflamed the offended prestige of officials who saw red in the movement and wanted to vindicate a "force greater than Mr. Gandhi's soul-force." Political agitation was hateful to Sir Michael O'Dwyer, and the reproach about a false impression being "engineered" as to his hostility to educated Indians, is absurd in the light of his contributions to the reform literature.

On 29th March, a hartal was held in Amritsar. In spite of the doctrine that a hartal is an act of war inasmuch as it cuts off the supplies of officials, a hartal is a strictly constitutional act, whether it is arranged to lament the death of a queen or to deplore an anarchic piece of legislation. On the 30th of March a hartal was held in Amritsar, "successful beyond expectation" as the majority ruefully admit. On April 6, another hartal was held without any form of violence or annoyance to any one. Here the majority say: "The Deputy Commissioner was much perturbed by the proof afforded by the second hartal of the power and influence of Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal." This perturbation developed till he at the last crisis virtually lost his head. Next came the Ram Naumi procession of April 9, when Hindus and Moslems freely mingled, which the majority describe as having thrown "two warring creeds into a common camp *vis a vis* Government." This betrays the secret dread of union which is the bane of narrow Imperialism. The procession was harmless and went out of its way to honour the presence of Mr. Miles Irving. The "anti-British feeling" never existed. The authorities, provoked by these symptoms, resolved on deporting Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlew. They knew the popularity of the two leaders; they had no hope of getting them convicted in ordinary courts of law. They, therefore, contrary to the policy of other local Governments, hastened to find short and easy methods of suppressing a purely constitutional agitation at the cost of justice to individuals. But, before the deportation which was a fatuous criminal blunder of the first magnitude, they began to develop their "internal defence scheme". They moved in an atmosphere of alarms and excursions, presuming the development of a racial hostility and by their insensate folly subsequently provoking it. No sane administrator, with any judgment of human nature, would pursue a high-handed policy without expecting a natural outflow of feelings from the aggrieved. It was in a perfectly calm atmosphere that the two leaders were invited by the Deputy Commissioner on April 10. They went to him and found themselves under arrest before deportation. It provoked a tremendous grievance among the people and the authorities wanted to choke it down at the risk of explosion. A number of people, knowing the action of the authorities, at about 11 in the morning went to meet the Deputy Commissioner to make "faryad" or to pray for the release of their leaders. But Mr. Miles Irving, observing the bare-headed aspect of the men and interpreting it as a "violent" symptom, determined on defending the civil lines against the men, who according to his "defence scheme" became a horde of invaders. The majority approve of this scheme of protection against the visit of the people to the Deputy Commissioner's house "for the purpose of overawing him". One does not know whether to laugh or to weep at the panicky erection of a siege, in circumstances where tact and good-willed firmness would have averted calamities. In their anxiety to premise the existence of "murderous antipathy towards Europeans" from the begining, the majority bolster up the uncorroborated testimony of a C. I. D. official who, in contradiction to respectable witnesses, averred that he heard proposals of butchering the Deputy Commissioner! The minority reject the fable. However that may be, the Hall Bridge was picketted and the mounttd police obstructed the passing of the people. The whole story is one of blundering obstinacy, which, if repeated, may result in the unruliness of aggieved mobs who, on recurring occasions in India, have to make representations to the authorities, whether in relation to strikes or hartals. The Congress Sub-Committee Report points out the lack of patience and parleying which were essential for dissuading an aggrieved mob from pursuing a course which ought to have been permitted. There was stoning and shooting at the Hall Gate. The manoevres of two hours brought a larger crowd of people who sought entrance, after the shooting, through the lower crossing. The authorities had their difficulties at this stage, more serious, as they might have realised, than what must have occurred if the representations had been received by the Deputy Commissioner at his house or, if he did not choose it, at some other place that ought to have announced for the tactful dispersal of the mob through a few representatives. But the "internal defence scheme" had been festering on the brain.

The majority, noticing the second shooting, plunge into a description of mob-outrages. They, however, leave a big gap in the sequence of events which those interested in the truth ought to fill up with the facts. The majority merely "propose to state the occurrences briefly without burdening our report by an attempt to arrive at the exact order of acts of destruction or to establish sequences upon which nothing turns." Much turns, however, on the sequences and without it, the majority report becomes unintelligible. "Murderous antipathy" in their story is a mysterious irruption. The nexus in the story is supplied by the non-official evidence collected by the Congress Sub-Committee and it shows the tragedy of thoughtless conduct at highly-pitched moments. Stretchers were brought from hospitals, but Mr. Plomer, it is said, sent them away on the ground that "people ought to make their own arrangements." Some of the wounded were taken to Dr. Kidarnath's house, near the Zenana hospitals, where Mrs. Easdon seeing the wounded laughed and said that Hindus and Moslems got what they deserved. According to the evidence of Miss Nelly Benjamin—who was subsequently threatened and offered bribes for the purposes of official perjury—Mrs. Easdon's unfortunate conduct is explained in these words: "Mrs. Easdon enquired of the crowd who had wounded the men. Somebody said that English people had fired on them. Mrs. Easdon made some unkind remarks; she said that natives deserved it and it served them right. Later on when Dr. Kidar Nath was attending to the wounds of another man. Mrs. Easdon said: "Look what the fool is doing, that leg ought to be cut off; the man should be lame all his life.' She used the word fool with reference to Dr. Kidar Nath." The crowd came without sticks, but in response to the prayer that their wounded might be attended, this was the attitude they saw. When the foolish and incendiary outburst of racial hostility broke upon them, at a moment of trying anguish, they lost control of themselves; and the subsequent chase of the thoughtless lady occurred without long delay after the return of the incensed and insulted men. We ask Englishmen to reconstitute the atmosphere for themselves before accepting the reckless and tail-foremost manner of narration preferred by the majority. Again on the 12th, later, when two Sikhs came to the hospital, Colonel Smith drove them with the roaring advice, "Go to Gandhi, he will treat you." The crowd calm at the beginning became augmented by hooligan elements and maddened by anti-Indian hostility displayed towards them in the hour of sorrow. In Mr. Maneckji Jhaber's evidence, it is stated that on his remonstrating about the firing from the Telegraph Office, a khaki-clad officer replied, "We want to kill as many damned swine as possible." The assertion of racial antipathy was not one-sided, to say the least of it; if there had been some sense of responsibility and sympathy, the element of a racial riot could have been eliminated and the story of "murderous antipathy" would never have been enacted. Reconstruct the situation elsewhere. If, at a time of crisis when public safety is imperilled, the stronger race treat the wounded with contempt, and inspired by the affront to their authority, think of killing the "damned swine," the consequences must be disastrous. The majority do not care to trace the responsibility; they merely point to the neglect of the Kotwali, which in fact was criminally negligent. Between Europeans and Indians there is an element of contempt on one side and distrust on the other; that is the unfortunate fact in India. Passions are easily inflamed by arrogance. The Amritsar crowd could have been wisely handled and the frenzy of three hours averted: the pretext of Martial Law and massacre and open rebellion flowed from the phenomenal bungling of the "defence scheme" which the authorities adopted, after their fatal attempt to subdue constitutional agitation by extra-legal means. Europeans were killed and Indians have been hanged for it; what is more, Indians are ashamed of it, unlike the majority of Europeans who do not regret the subsequent atrocities and the exoneration of offenders. In argument, Anglo-Indians may, in a moment of frank logic, be made to admit the enormity of official offences. What they, on the quiet, want is that when they are lawless against Indians, they ought to be immune; and the result of our protests is still the enunciation of principles, which is harmless.

Notes of the Day.

Persia and the Soviet.

The Soviet Government's assurance that Russian troops will be shortly withdrawn from Enzeli and that there is no intention of extending the invasion into Persia may be taken to be a genuine one. Soviet Russia has her hands too full in Europe to think of launching in to enterprises of doubtful utility in the East. The landing at Enzeli was obviously intended to wrest back the hostile Russian ships which had taken refuge in that port. The assurance that no further aggression is intended will undoubtedly help to relieve the situation in the Middle East, which otherwise might have been attended with consequences of a very grave kind. "The Times" correspondent at Teheran suggests that the movement at Tabriz is more anti-Turk than Bolshevist, while at the same time he asserts that the Turks and Bolsherist are exerting great pressure on Azerbaijan. From the point of view of the Persians, a Turkish movement would be no less dangerous than a Bolshevist one and the appeal of Prince Firoux to the League of Nations to recognise the seriousness of the menace to the peace of the Middle East does not exaggerate the needs of the hour. His reference to the democratic movement in Persia, however is somewhat ambiguous. Does he intend to convey the idea that Persia is yet unfitted to administer the country through a Parliament of her own? If such is his view, it will not find favour with the intelligentsia of Persia who have been demanding the reconstitution of the National Assembly on a thoroughly democratic basis.

Perilous Responsibilities.

Lord Islington's demand that the Government should, without further delay, state their policy with regard to the future of the countries in the Middle East for which Britain has secured mandates and that an opportunity should be given to Parliament to discuss the financial aspects of the problem, will be endorsed by all reasonable persons. The British Government have been entering into all sorts of commitments with regard to these countries on behalf of the nation, without giving it an opportunity of realising either the extent or the complexities of the new responsibilities. More than one responsible statesman, irrespective of party has sounded notes of warning against taking leaps in the dark and a section of the press lead by "The Times" has demanded that the nation should be taken into confidence before it is finally committed to the wild-cat enterprizes of the militarist clique in the Cabinet. Apart from the injustice and unrighteousness of the settlement of the Turkish problem on the basis of "mandates", India is a party vitally concerned in the arrangements, both financially and politically. As we have seen in the case of Persia and Mesopotamia she is being saddled with enormous burdens without letting out so much as a hint to her about the liabilities undertaken on her behalf This state of things should not be allowed to go on and in justice both to the British and Indian tax-payers the Imperial Government ought to take the public into their confidence regarding the proposed arrangements and ascertain the public feeling in the matter, before committing the two countries to new and perilous responsibilities.

The German Indemnity.

It is apparent that there is considerable divergence between the British and French official attitudes regarding the reparation demand to be imposed on Germany. The differences seem to be somewhat vital and unless they are composed through a mutual give-and-take policy, they are capable of damaging seriously the good will between the two Governments. The French view has been opposed to the British not only in regard to the fixing of the total amount to be demanded from Germany but also as to the methods by which payment is to be secured. From the beginning the French have been opposed to fixing the indemnity at any definite amount But it is obvious that the British view, which insisted on naming the amount, has prevailed, for we have seen the result announcement by M. Millerand that the demand has been fixed at 120,000 million gold-marks. Simultaneously with this announcement came the report of M. Poincare's resignation of the presidentship of the Reparation Commission, showing the French chagrin at the British attitude. M. Poincaré has now proceeded to attack Mr. Lloyd George openly, by accusing him of yielding to German pleas. It is not the first time that M. Poincare has made allegations of this nature. Three months ago, he protested, in an article in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," against "the welcome accorded by our Anglo-Saxon friends to the theory that it would be in our interests to alleviate the too heavy burdens imposed on Germany." It was a grave error to appoint a person holding such views to the chairmanship of the Reparation Commission.

A Fatuous Policy.

The crux of the divergence between the French and British views on the reparation question lies in the issue whether the reparation to be demanded is to have any relation to the German capacity to pay or not. The French view is voiced by both M. Poincare and M. Millerand, who hold that the two questions have nothing to do with each other. But such is not evidently the British view, whatever the election pledges of Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues on the subject might have been. The British view is well summed up by a writer in the April issue of the "Contemporary Review" who observes: "What is wanted is to estimate what Germany can pay without crippling herself or paralysing all enterprise and to exact the sum from her, neither wronging the nations whose territories she has ravaged by being content with less, nor inviting economic disaster by insisting on more." To ignore the German capacity to pay, in the manner French statesmen propose to do, would be a fatuous policy to pursue, which will plunge not only Germany but Europe, including the Allies, into economic disaster, perhaps as great as that of Russia. It is to be hoped wiser counsels will yet prevail in France and that the decisions of the Reparation Commission will be both just and satisfactory all the parties concerned.

Unedifying.

If the "Sunday Express" is accurately informed in saying that the Cabinet's decision to abandon the proposal for a tax on war fortunes is due to pressure from M.P.'s, who would be themselves affected by such taxation, the revelation is hardly creditable either to the Cabinet or the House of Commons which prides itself on being the most patriotic assembly in existence. Nothing is stated about the House of Lords, but it is likely that the opposition there towards the proposal is even stronger. It is a matter of public knowledge, of course, that among the new "war rich" there are not a few members of both the Houses, while more than one Cabinet Minister is understood to have made his pile by "judicious" investments in war securities. It is, perhaps, not surprising that such members should fight shy of a tax which would diminish these piles but that they should have succeeded in inducing the Cabinet to shelve a proposal of such undoubted patriotic importance in the interests of a few is as deplorable as it is unedifying. The tax would have gone a long way to reduce the crushing burden of war-debt under which the country is groaning and will continue to groan for years. It remains to be seen what Labour will say about this unpatriotic and unworthy attempt on the part of a few interested politicians to deprive the country of a legitimate source of revenue.

INDIANS IN FIJI

ALARMING SITUATION.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

I must interrupt my articles on India and Africa, because news has come of a very important character concerning the treatment of Indians in Fiji, and it is necessary at once to make the full meaning of it clear to the Indian public. At present, there is no one else (excluding those who have gone out as labourers or in the Fiji Government service) who can speak with a first-hand knowledge of the Fiji local conditions. It is, therefore, imperative that I should state as plainly as possible what I know, and then leave it to the Indian educated people to decide what should be done.

After all, it will not really be an interruption of the articles which I am writing about Indians in Africa; because there is such a close connection between Indians abroad, who have gone out under the indenture system,—whether to Africa, Fiji or elsewhere,—that the problem is really one and the same problem all over the world.

The Alarming News From Fiji.

I had been waiting with the greatest anxiety, since my return from Africa, hoping to obtain at last some really authentic information concerning what had happened during the disturbances in Fiji, in February this year. Reading between the lines of the officially inspired telegrams, which followed one another in quick succession and were published by the Fiji Deputation, it was easy to see that something alarming had taken place. The Government of India has been silent since I arrived in India from Africa. My own letters, to and from Fiji, have evidently been stopped by the Censor; for I have not received a single letter or newspaper for many months from Fiji. Usually each mail, via Australia, brings me one or two letters at least. I have never been so long without news before and in the event of disturbances such as these, in which many lives have been lost, it is obvious that many of my Indian friends in Fiji would have written to me long accounts of what had really occurred, giving their own story.

The Prince of Wales at Fiji.

A curious telegram came through and was forwarded to India from London, during the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Fiji Islands. It was stated that the Prince had been glad to hear from Indians themselves that the recent disturbances had not been "racial" in character. This of course was inspired, as all such telegrams are; but what struck me at once was the fact, that the trouble must have been very serious indeed for such notice to be taken of this one fact by Reuter, in connection with the Prince's visit.

A much more important, but almost undecipherable telegram came a little later, by way of London, which stated that there had been serious rioting in *Leruka (sic)* on account of the deportation of Indian leaders. Now the obvious interpretation of "Leruka" was that it was a misprint for "Levuka." Only in that case what could be its meaning? Levuka is a very small island, with a harbour, chiefly occupied by Europeans. There are only a few Indians, and when I visited the place in 1917 there were no Indian *leaders* at all. The Indians were chiefly engaged in trade or domestic service, not in plantation work. It would indicate a strange state of panic, if Indian leaders were deported from Levuka.

If, however, by "Leruka" the district of *Lautoka* was meant, then the news would be most alarming. For it would show, that the riots had spread to the north side of the main Island, where the Indians are by far the most numerous and also far more contented and prosperous than in the south, at Suva.

Authentic News at Last.

Now, at last, some first-hand information has come to us, through Mr. Manilal's letter to the "Bombay Chronicle" and through his communication, of which he enclosed a copy, to the "Sydney Morning Herald."

I must first of all explain exactly who Mr. Manilal is; for he has spent most of his life away from India. Mr. M. Manilal, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, is a Gujerati, who obtained a thorough English education in England and gained during his stay in England a first-hand knowledge of the English people. He is a great admirer of English Liberalism, and I have never found in him any personal racial bitterness against Englishmen as such. Whatever bitterness appears in these letters, which have been just published, must be put down to the contempt and insult he has received in defence of his own countrymen. Mr. Manilal was with Mr. Gandhi in South Africa, and went over to Mauritius, as far as my memory serves me, at Mr. Gandhi's request. He was engaged in Barrister's work there, and was invited from thence by the Fiji Indian community to go to Fiji. He has been working at Suva for many years, and I saw a great deal of him on both my visits.

Mr. Manilal's Views and Personality.

In talking over the Indian problem with Mr. Manilal, I found him highly intelligent and exceedingly well informed. I sympathised with his general outlook, though, on my first visit, I could not see his point of view on many matters. I then held somewhat tenaciously that some compromise on the indenture system was possible; and that Indians should still be allowed to come out, under more favourable conditions and on more favourable business terms. On my second visit, however, I had many further talks with him, and I put every one of the facts I had gathered as to immorality and vice produced by the indenture system to the test of his wide experience. He corroborated every point which I had made, and gave me most valuable evidence in ad-

(Continued on Page 10.)

SITUATION IN MIDDLE EAST.

"BECOMING GRAVE."

LORD ISLINGTON ON NEED FOR DEFINITE POLICY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 9 a.m., May 31.

Lord Islington in a letter to "The Times" says that the situation in the Middle East is becoming grave and urges Government without delay to state its policy with regard to the future of the countries recently entrusted to British direction. The form of administration to be established under the mandatory system involves many important considerations and it is, therefore, highly desirable that the Government should submit its proposals to Parliament before they are referred to the Supreme Council.

Lord Islington urges early consideration of the question of modification of the present system, especially as to whether Britain can afford to continue lavish expenditure on Mesopotamia and Palestine.

BOLSHEVISTS' INVASION OF PERSIA.

PRINCE FIROUZ INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 9 a.m., May 31.

The Persian Prince Firouz in an interview with Reuter's representative expressed the hope that the League of Nations to which appeal had been made regarding the Bolshevists' invasion of Persia would seriously take the question up. He next referred to the possible effects of subversive propaganda in Persia and said that while the Persian Government was determined to suppress every attempt at disturbance, by every means possible, Persia's development on constitutional and democratic lines was not yet sufficiently advanced to enable her to withstand severe blows which the diffusion of advanced theories among people would aim at national organisation. The peace of the whole Middle East would be disturbed and an upheaval would follow which the civilized world and the least of all Britain could not regard with equanimity. While under the Anglo-Persian Agreement Britain was under no written obligation to help Persia in such emergency, it must not be forgotten that vital interests of both, Persia and Britain, were now involved.

Prince Firouz expressed satisfaction at the result of the conference he had had with Lord Curzon.

PERSIAN PROTEST.

SOVIET GOVT'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 9 a.m., May 31.

The Soviet Government has replied to the Persian note protesting against the occupation indicating that no further advance will be made in Persia at present and that Russian forces will shortly be withdrawn.

OCCUPATION OF ENZELI.

FRESH REQUEST TO SUMMON MEETING OF COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 9 a.m., May 31.

The Persian Foreign Minister in London has forwarded a fresh note to the League of Nations as a reminder of the Persian Government's request to it to summon an extraordinary meeting of the Council in connection with the Bolshevist occupation of Enzeli.

TORRENTIAL RAINFALLS IN ENGLAND.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS AT LOUTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 1 a.m. June 1.

Torrential rainfalls in north and northeast England had devastating effects on the streamlet Lud at Louth in Lincolnshire which swelled to two hundred yards wide and swept away the bridges and buildings. Water reached the upper storeys of houses where people were refuging and unfortunate people were trapped. Up to the present twenty drowned have been recovered. Hundreds of people are homeless. It is generally believed that it was a cloudburst. In Grimsby, buildings are also badly water-laden. The Grimsby-Louth railway line is submerged and the rains have washed away part of the North-western main line.

50 DEATHS.

A later message states that the death-roll at Louth is now estimated at fifty. The flood carried off four firemen working the fire-engine. A terrace with fifteen houses was completely demolished and there is only one surviving occupant.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR REVISION OF TREATY.

REASONS WHY THEY ARE BROKEN OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 31.

Brussels.—In the course of a statement in the Chamber the Minister for Foreign Affairs said that negotiations with Holland for the revision of the treaty of 1839 had been broken off. He said that Holland demanded sovereignty over Wielingen Channel commanding the approaches to Zeebrugge which would be the future base of Belgium's defensive system.

The Chamber almost unanimously endorsed Government's action in breaking off negotiations.

The Belgian papers generally approve the Foreign Minister's statement expressing opinion that the Allies cannot fail to realise that the Dutch policy aims at dominating over Belgium. Nevertheless the bellicose attitude towards Holland is strongly deprecated.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

MARQUIS OKUMA ON ITS NECESSITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 31.

Tokio.—The ex-Premier Marquis Okuma declared in an interview that the continuance of the Anglo-Japanese alliance was highly necessary in view of the critical situation in the Orient. He thought that the United States should welcome the Alliance and even form a third party to it, if possible.

TAX ON WAR FORTUNES.

TO BEABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 31.

"The Sunday Express" says that the Finance Committee of the Cabinet has decided to abandon tax on war fortunes in consequence of the pressure from the members of the House of Commons, seventy-five per cent. of whom would be affected.

UNEASINESS IN BERLIN.

FEAR OF AN UPHEAVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 31.

Berlin.—Uneasiness prevails in Berlin and the fear of an upheaval similar to that which occurred in March. According to "The Vorwaerts" information from different parts of the country indicates an extensive plot to interfere with elections.

MORE IRISH OUTRAGES.

ARMED MEN TAKE POSSESSION OF A VILLAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 9 a.m., May 31.

Twenty armed men gained possession of the Irish village of Louth, yesterday evening, while the majority of villagers were in the church and as the latter came out they were compelled to gather straw and oil for the purpose of setting fire to police barracks and the Sessions Court and a couple of other houses which were burned down.

AFFAIRS OF DOMINIONS.

FAR-REACHING CHANGES PREDICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 9 a.m., May 31.

"The Sunday Express" says:—The Government intends to introduce far-reaching changes in the method of conducting affairs in connection with the Dominions which will henceforth deal direct with the Privy Council instead of the Colonial Office, while the new mandatory territories will be removed from the present control of different conflicting authorities and be placed under the Colonial Office.

PRINCE OF WALES AT MELBOURNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 9 a.m., May 31.

Melbourne:—The principal event in Fridays' festivities was the inspection by the Prince of Wales of the Australian Fleet and on Saturday 25000 people attended the popular reception in the Exhibition Buiding. The diggers gave the Prince special greeting.

TREATY OF VERSAILLES

"ALLIES SLIPPING TOWARDS REVISION."

M. POINCARE EXPLAINS HIS RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 9 a.m., May 31.

Paris.—M. Poincare in an article in "The Revue Des Deux Mondes" explaining his resignation from the Reparation Commission expresses opinion that the Allies are gradually slipping towards the revision of the Treaty of Versailles. Some of the Allied Governments prefer to act alone in the matter of reparations, while Mr. Lloyd George although protesting against revision allows Germany to nibble daily a new piece of the treaty. M. Poincare denounces the expression "Germany's capacity to pay" and fears that the Allies will ultimately sell their rights for a mess of pottage.

GERMAN INDEMNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 9 a.m., May 31.

Berlin.—The Foreign Minister Wirth interviewed declared that the reported amount of German indemnity was fantastic and impossible.

GERMANY'S OBLIGATIONS.

MORE OCCUPATION IN CASE OF DELAY IN FULFILMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 9 a.m., May 31.

Paris:—Speaking in the Chamber M. Millerand declared that the Allies agreed that if Germany delayed any longer in carrying out her obligations further districts in Germany would have to be occupied.

BOLSHEVIK GOLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 9 a.m., May 31.

"The Times" says:—Without recognition of the Soviet Government no responsible city institution is prepared to deal in Bolshevik gold. Business men declare they will act according to the policy of Allied Governments.

EXPORTS TO RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 9 a.m., May 31.

"The Daily Chronicle" says that the Government is not anxious for payments of exports to Russia in gold but only desires exchange of commodities wanted on both sides.

OVATION TO D'ANNUZIO IN FIUME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 9 a.m., May 31.

Rome:—A newspaper reports that the inhabitants of Fiume went in procession and demolished the barricades separating D'Annunzio's troops from the regulars and fraternised with the soldiers. Afterwards they made a bonfire of the barricades and gave D'Annunzio an ovation.

ARMY FOR BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31.

Brussels.—Renkin, Minister of the Interior in the course of a speech said that Belgium should have a well-organised army capable of preventing a disaster worse than 1914. Alliances and military arrangements with France and Britain ought to furnish Belgium with the means of defence but their materialisation was uncertain.

"PATRIKA" VS. MR. BANNERJEA.

ALLEGATION AND A NOTICE.

PUBLIC APOLOGY DEMANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 31.

On Thursday last the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" in the course of an editional note stated that the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea had been briskly canvassing for the Moderate party's support of the majority report of the Hunter Committee and that telegrams urging compliance were sent by Mr. Bannerjea to Messrs. Chintamani and Sastri. Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea has served a legal notice on the "Amrita Bazar Patrica" saying that the allegations contained in the "Patrika" were untrue and that unless the "Patrica" withdrew the statement and publicly apologised within 48 hours Mr. Bannerjea will take such action as his solicitors advise.

THE "TAJ."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
JUBBULPORE, May 31.

The Urdu weekly "Taj" of Jubbulpore will recommence publication from 12th June. Last year the paper discontinued publication when called upon by the District Magistrate to deposit security without any previous warning. Mr. Tajuddin, Editor and Publisher, claimed withdrawal of the order demanding security under the Royal proclamation but the District Magistrate informed him that the local Government was not going to cancel the order. The security is being deposited and publication commenced.

JALLIANWALA BAGH.

PURCHASED FOR THE NATION.

Mr. Girdharlal, wires to us from Amritsar, dated May 31st:—

The public all over the country will be glad to learn that Jallianwala Bagh has been finally purchased for the nation. The sale deed was registered to-day and payment was made to the owners. It is essential that subscriptions for this National Fund still realisable are collected immediately and sent to Amritsar without any delay to enable the Committee to fix up the permanent nature of the memorial. The sooner individual and public bodies respond to the call of the Motherland the better it would be. The total cash collections to-day amount to Rs. 5,42,724. The following further subscriptions have been received since the publication of the last list: Tone Rs. 161, Bombay Rs. 20,000, Calcutta Rs. 28,000, Gujrati Sthree Mandal Rs. 5,000, Wardha Rs. 7,500.

RETICENCE OF CALCUTTA POLICE.

A SERIOUS OCCURRENCE NOT DISCLOSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 31.

Information has been received to the effect that a most serious occurrence took place in a house situated in Chowringhee Road on Saturday evening. The police decline to furnish any particulars. Meagre details have nevertheless been received. It is said that a European was admitted into a local hospital with one of his hands completely severed from the wrist and the other so badly damaged that it had to be amputated.

N. W. R. STRIKE.

AGENT'S ULTIMATUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 31.

The following notice has been issued by the Agent, North-Western Railway:—My offer of May 27th to reinstate all strikers at Lahore in their posts was conditional on their returning to duty at once. I cannot keep this offer open later than Tuesday evening and therefre any man who has not returned by the morning of Wednesday, June 2nd, will be liable to lose his post and I cannot guarantee to find him employment.

The strike of workers at oil installations and M.E.S.C., employees (Madras) continues.

VICEROY'S RECALL URGED.

PROSCUTION OF O'DWYER & OTHERS

SPECIAL CONGRESS TO CONSIDER NON-COOPERATION.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REPORTED DECISION.

(From our Correspondent.)

BENARES, May 31.

A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was held yesterday in the afternoon. In spite of intense heat the meeting was well representated. Almost every province had sent a decent contingent and nearly 75 members attended. The agenda, I understand, included among other items; (1) consideration of the Congress Sub-Committees Report on the Punjab disturbances; (2) consideration of the Hunter Committee's report; (3) Khilafat and non-co-operation; and (4) East African question. The Committee is reported to have devoted itself wholly to the consideration of the first item yesterday. It took nearly four hours to come to a definite conclusion. The debate was lively. At 8 p.m. the Committee came to a decision and passed a resolution which has not yet been issued to the press. However, it is rumoured that probably the authors of the Punjab atrocities will be prosecuted. The Secretary is expected to issue a communique to-day when the eagerly awaited decision will be made known to the public. No other important work was done yesterday and the proceedings were postponed till to-day at 7 a.m.

HUNTER REPORT CONDEMNED.

SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION TO CONSIDER NON-COOPERATION.

(From our Correspondent.)
BENARES, May 31.

The All-India Congress Committee met again to-day in the morning at 7. Owing to pressure of work the General Secretary could not issue a communique regarding the resolution on the recommendations of the Congress Sub-Committee's Report on the pires that they have passed a resolution supporting the prosecution of those who were responsible for bad rule in the Punjab.

To-day the Committee took for consideration the Hunter Committee Report and after a long time came to a decision condemning the Report and the Government of India Despatch.

Regarding the Khilafat and non-co-operation, I understand that a special session of the Congress is to be convened when the Congress policy regarding it will be decided. The Committee, as such have expressed no view of their own in favour or against Mr. Gandhi's non-co-operation movement. For nearly nine hours the Committee sat to-day but could not finish the whole of the agenda and therefore, they meet again at night.

A. P. ACCOUNT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BENGAL, May 31.

A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was held last evening the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru presiding. About 80 members attended including Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Gandhi, Tilak, Malaviya, Lajpatrai and Harkishen Lal. The meeting was held *in camera* and after five hours' deliberation adjourned till this morning. Though not open to the press, reports are current that resolutions were passed approving of the Congress Sub-Committee's findings on the Punjab Disorders and urging the Viceroy's recall and demanding the trial of guilty persons including Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer.

Mr. Patel and the British Congress Committee are to be entrusted with task of placing their decision before Carliament and the British public.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BENARES, May 31.

The All-India Congress Committee met yesterday evening in the Theosophical Society's Hall. About sixty members from different provinces attended, Pandit Motilal Nehru being in the chair. Among those present were Pandit Gokarran Nath Misra, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Tilak, Gandhi, Lajpat Rai, Khaparde, Kelkar, Satyamurti, Kamini Mohan Dass, Sen and Pal. The Committee adjourned at 8.15 p.m., without expressing any deliberate views on the non-co-operation movement. The subject will be discussed again to-day. The public were excluded from listening to the deliberations and the discussions are confidential.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

DELHI OPINION DIVIDED.

(From our Correspondent)
DELHI, May 31.

The following telegram has been sent to the President of the Joint Conference at Allahabad by Mr. Asaf Ali, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Delhi:—"Delhi opinin sharp, almost equally divided regarding non-co-operation and *hijrat*. I support non-co-operation excluding mily. Complete abrogation of the non-co-operation programme as suggested by some would especially be a dereliction. Non-co-operation regarding councils should be confined to deliberations and resignation of seats should be avoided. The best form of non-co-operation is continuance in office without lending active or any co-operation. Otherwise, you vacate your place for worthless subsitutes and unscrupulous self-seekers. Further, I do not regard *hijrat* as opposed to partiotism as it arises not from want of love of the country but from lack of loyalty to government and is the cleanest form of logical non-co-operation, namely cessation of all connection with government."

Of the two ladies who took first the M.A. degree of the Mysore University, Srimathi Kanaka Lakshmiammal will proceed in August to England to prosecute her studies further. She is it is believed the first brahmin lady of orthodox persuasion to proceed from Mysore to England for educational purposes. She has been given a scholarship of 300 pounds per annum by the Mysore Government

THE EXCHANGE MUDDLE.

GOLD CURRENCY FOR INDIA SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 9 a.m., May 31.

Discussing the exchange question the "Financial Times" points out that the pound sterling in India stands at an exaggerated quotation as measured by the value of the rupee and suggests the advisability of calling in gold currency before the pound sterling reverts to the nominal value in standard gold and the mohur comes back to the same level.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretaries, Captain C. Brooke Short and Lieut. Grant R. N. Aides-de-Camp arrived at Government House, Mahabaleshvar on Monday.

We understand the Hon. Sir Dinsha Petit who at present represents in Bombay Legislative Council the B Millowners' Association has put forth candidature for election to the Legi Assembly from that association

Mr. Shaukat Ali arrived at Allahaba Sunday night to attend the Ce Khilafat Committee meeting.

Rao Bahadur T. Raghaviah who h appointed Dewan of Travancore i sion to Dewan Bahadur Krishnan take charge of his office next

END OF G.I.P. STRIKE.

WORK RESUMED IN BOTH WORKSHOPS.

The G. I. P. Railway strike has ended; and the men have returned to work. As stated by the Secretary to the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union, the men at the mass meeting held on Sunday agreed to the conditions settled between their representatives and the authorities, and on Monday morning, as usual, they presented themselves at the gates of the Workshops. At Parel in the absence of a notice setting forth the terms arrived at between the parties the men refused to work. But their leaders succeeded in persuading the strikers to rejoin, and work was resumed soon after.

At Matunga the same thing took place, but the men were not so easily persuaded to take up their work. There was no notice, or it is said the notice was destroyed by some one, and the men insisted that a notice should be put up. The following was the notice then distributed among the men:—

"The pay-sheets for June, 1920 are now being prepared and will include all arrears due to men under the scale approved by the Mammad Conference as from the 1st September, 1919. A scale is being prepared and will be ready on Wednesday next. The following may be taken as examples.

Present pay including war allowances: Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and Rs. 50.

New pay including war allowances: Rs. 37, Rs. 48 and Rs. 60.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla also addressed the men and persuaded them to return to work, and the strikers then resumed their duties. Thus has the strike ended.

MEN'S EXCESSES.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Hony. Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union writes:—

"The men of the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Matunga and Parel resumed work to-day. At first, the men of the Parel shops, hesitated, but ultimately they resumed work. The men of the Matunga shops, however, declined to resume work unless a notice stating the terms was put up on the notice board. Mr. Ginwalla, who had been out of Bombay for some time, attended the Workshops at Matunga yesterday, at 9 a.m. and addressed the men near the compound of the Workshops. He told them that he had learnt with great regret of the excesses committed by them and the several acts of violence and told them that the conduct of some of the men was very disgraceful. He deprecated their action in hurting railway passengers and cutting the signal cabin wires and told them that by such conduct they would alienate public sympathy. He told them that they had other means of doing things constitution ally and that they had their Union to ventilate their grievances through and, therefore, they ought not to behave in such a manner in future.

GRANT OF INCREASE OF 20 PER CENT.

After condemning their excesses, he told them that the authorities had decided to discontinue their war allowance of 10 per cent. and that instead they had agreed to grant the men 20 per cent. increase on their present pay with respective effect from 1st September 1919 and that the pay sheets would be ready by Wednesday. As regards the complaint of the men that some four people were arrested by the Police, he told them that all persons arrested for rioting had been released.

QUESTION OF GRATUITY.

As regards the question of gratuity, he informed them that their representation on the subject was sent by him to the Agent as well as the Chairman of the Railway Board and that he expected a reply to the same. Thereafter, he persuaded the men to resume work which they did at 10-30 a.m. Mr. Ginwalla then saw Mr. Bell, the Superintendent, and Mr. Richardson, the Works Manager, and informed them that the men had resumed work, and requested them to allow the men full pay for the day which Mr. Bell readily agreed.

WORK RESUMED IN BOTH PLACES.

Both the Workshops have now resumed work, and are now working as usual and there is no apprehension of any further trouble.

As regards the arrest of several men, Mr. Ginwalla was informed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Cauty, and the Superintendent Mr. Jones, that the men who were arrested have all been released.

RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORT OF COAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 9 a.m., May 31.

The Government has issued the proposals of the coalowners for the restriction of exports with a view to protecting home consumers.

"BETRAYAL OF SACRED TRUST."

FLIMSY ATTEMPT AT CONDONATION.

INDIAN PRESS ON HUNTER REPORT.

We publish below comments of some of the leading Indian papers on the Hunter Committee's Report:—

"THE HINDU."

At last the Hunter Committee's Report has seen the light of day and an apprehensive public has had its worst anticipations realised. It is whitewash, pure and simple, an apologia for crimes that in other circumstances would have provoked floods of indignation from the very persons who now attempt to gloss over the most serious breaches of the laws of humanity and civilisation. We publish elsewhere the summary, presumably official, of the report with the despatches of the Government of India and Mr. Montagu thereon. One understands better now Mr. Montagu's coyness in refusing to publish the Hunter Report earlier, for its flimsy attempts at condonation, its strange evaluation of evidence and the facility with which it jumps to conclusions unwarranted even by the facts that were presented to its contemplation, would not have borne the test of public scrutiny. His anxiety therefore to take action on the report before its publication arose, it is now clear, from a desire to shield the whitewashers from the glare of public criticism and to face the public, British and Indian, with the accomplished fact in the question of punishment. It is a pretty manoeuvre worthy of a past master in the art of political strategy and not less worthy of one who sits at the feet of a Premier whose simian prehensility in his attachment to the seats of the mighty has been the despair of his critics and a considerable addition to the gaiety of the nations. We believe we are doing no injustice to Mr. Montagu if we say that his action in publishing the report along with his despatch indicates an anxiety to draw the veil of finality over an unsavoury interlude—unsavoury not less in the manner of the enquiry than in the acts on which it presumed to pass unbiassed judgment. His despatch certainly reads better than the report, which is faint commendation perhaps, but is important as showing that where it suited his purpose Mr. Montagu, or to use the title employed in the despatch, "His Majesty's Government," was not squeamish about roundly disagreeing with the verdict of the Committee. Our point is why if Mr. Montagu was convinced that the report was not unexceptionable at all points he did not wait for the additional illumination that public criticism upon the report would have cast upon the case before taking action, the pitiful inadequacy of which is an ironic commentary both on his anxiety to vindicate British honour and on the virtuous indignation into which he has occasionally been moved in the course of his despatch. Was he afraid that the British public—the Indian public of course does not count—would have demanded sterner measures against General Dyer than dismissal from his command and banning him from further employment in India? His despatch lays stress and rightly on the enormity of the offence but the determination of the punishment has been apparently tempered by the fact that General Dyer acted sincerely; according to his lights. In other words he was guilty not of a crime but of an "error of judgment." The insignificant details that that "error of judgment" cost between three and four hundred lives of men, women and children, that about two thousand more were left wounded in the field of carnage unattended to pass through a night of agony, have apparently not modified the case in face of the fact that General Dyer was an honest and sincere man. On this question of "error of judgment" we shall have more to say later on, as well as upon the curious—there is no other word to describe them—despatches of Mr. Montagu and the Government of India. They have as usual tried to find a half-way house between the O'Dwyerian and the popular points of view and hence they are mainly concerned with justifying on the one hand and exaggerating on the other. All the documents raise important points which require careful consideration at the hands of the public. Concerning the report itself it presents certain remarkable features. It is not without significance that the difference in the points of view represented by the majority and the minority reports—we should prefer to designate them, as juster, the British and the Indian—is continued into the Government of India and that the Hon. Mr. Shafi has felt compelled the press dissent on many vital points from the view taken by his colleagues. The Hunter Committee have enunciated a new theory of political jurisprudence; they have formulated a new code of ethics; they have discovered a new standard in the appraisement of massacres. In their eyes every disturbance is a rebellion, every measure is justified that achieves its immediate purpose and every murderer worthy of condonation if his motives are sincere. That the public expected nothing better of a Committee which heard only one side of the case and which virtually made it impossible for the people's case to intrude its unwelcome presence upon its consciousness, in no way affects our considered opinion that the European members of the Committee have lamentably failed of their duty. They have sought excuses where their business was to unequivocally condemn; but far more serious are the implications of the new standards of assessment they have introduced, particularly on the questions of moral responsibility, necessary force, the obligations of humanity and the definition of open rebellion. We hope to deal with these in detail in subsequent issues but we are certain that there is no shade of Indian opinion which will accept the special pleading of the majority report, or indeed regard it as anything else than the barefaced attempt to whitewash that it is, in preference to the conclusions of Indian members of proved judicial capacity and moderate views, reinforcing as these do in the main the conclusions arrived at, after monumental labour, by the Congress Sub-Committee. The Hunter Committee have betrayed a sacred trust at the call of racial fellow-feeling in a manner that will provoke the bitterest resentment and indignation throughout the country.

"THE INDEPENDENT."

The Government of India have our sincere commiseration in the painful predicament in which they must find themselves through the publication of a divided Report of the Hunter Committee. They committed an initial blunder in the very constitution of this Committee. We had urged the appointment of a Royal Commission. And we think that both Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford must be sincerely repenting of the unwisdom in refusing to concede to that eminently reasonable prayer. They appointed a Committee of enquiry in which all the interests affected by the Punjab incidents were represented. Even after Mr. Montagu had definitely pledged himself to appoint the present Committee, composed of representatives of the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Military service, the Indian judiciary, and the Anglo-Indian community, the Congress British Committee pressed for adequate representation of articulate Indian opinion on it through two nominees of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League. If Mr. Montagu had acceded even to this modest prayer, we are sure the Government of India would not have found itself in its present pitiful position. Mr. Montagu, or more correctly speaking, Lord Chelmsford depended upon the "moderation" and good sense of the "Moderate" Indian politicians whom they appointed to this Committee. If the Committee had brought out a unanimous Report and had whitewashed the action of the authorities in the Punjab, it would have no effect upon public opinion, in India, but it might influence ignorant world opinion in their favour. But this divided Report is exceedingly damning to the reputation of the Government of India, and no amount of slaked lime, however thickly laid it might be, over these disclosures by the friendly hand of the Secretary of State for India, will save the stink of the Punjab incidents of last year from getting out.

The fact that all the non-Indian members of the Committee have signed the Majority Report while all the Indian members have united in submitting the minority Report is peculiarly unfortunate. It shows the gravity of the whole affair. Pundit Jagat Narayan, or Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, or Sirdar Aftab Ahmed is not a red hot extremist. The Government must be wishing it that they were so. For that would have saved their face somewhat, if not, indeed, entirely. These gentlemen have been noted for the moderation of their political views, and their readiness to do justice to and even to take a charitable view of the Government's action and policy. And when even such men have not found it possible to support their action no impartial man will now find it possible to do so. It is peculiarly significant that their colleagues could not bring these gentlemen to agree to some compromise and bring out a unanimous Report. It shows that the difference has been very serious and fundamental. . . . If the object of the Hunter Committee's enquiry was to rehabilitate the Government of India in the eyes of the people of this country or to justify it to the British or world opinion, we are sorry to have to say that that object has not been realised by the Reports. The Government must be feeling it themselves. We have no desire to rub it in them. All that we can say is that they have our commiseration.

"NEW INDIA."

We have now before us the text of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India's despatch to the Government of India, dated yesterday, and we have the duty of reviewing it, incumbent on all journals concerned with the past and the future of India. On a matter of such vital interest calm consideration is above all things necessary, since the very intensity of the feelings aroused will sharpen the words and accentuate the colours of such a review, unless meticulous care is taken to avoid exaggeration and bias. The journalist, at this crisis, should be a judge, not an advocate for the prosecution or the defence. As to the "crawling order," it would have been difficult to defend it, even had it applied only to perpetrators of the assault:

Inflicted as it was upon persons who had no connection with that crime with the object of impressing upon the public of Amritsar through the humiliation of those persons the enormity of the crime committed by certain individuals of that public, the order offended against every canon of civilised government.

That is all well said, and it is an immense relief, after the long tension of suspense, to read these weighty words of measured condemnation of the terrible tragedy brought about by General Dyer. They relieve the heart of all of English blood who felt the name of England was soiled irretrievably unless General Dyer's acts were strongly and severely condemned.

In the absence of the majority and minority reports, which may contain matter for further consideration, we think that Mr. Montagu's judgment is worthy of his high reputation as a friend of India, and justifies action being taken against the officers who are held to have gone beyond the bounds of justice and humanity, and to have used methods horrifying to the civilised world. We wait to see what action will be taken by the Viceroy with regard to those who have outraged every canon of justice and righteousness, and who have caused a feeling of hatred of England and of longing for independence, which make the path of Reformers thorny and difficult to-day.

"THE LEADER."

The long expected Report of Lord Hunter's Committee has at last been published. It would perhaps be more correct to say Reports, for the three Indian members have written, not a minute of dissent but a separate report altogether. They only agree with their European colleagues in the narration of events, in the condemnation of the Satyagraha movement, in approving of the action taken in the Bombay Presidency to restore order, and in thinking that the firing at Delhi and Lahore was justified. As regards the last, it must be mentioned that the Indian members were handicapped by the decision of the Congress Committee to withhold evidence from the Hunter Committee. We should not have thought that the firing at Delhi and Lahore was capable of justification, but in the face of the conclusion arrived at by the three Indian members, to whose determination to state the truth fearlessly their Report itself is the best testimony, we should hesitate to affirm a contrary view, until at least we have had time to examine afresh the evidence that was tendered before the Committee.

Recognising as we do the stray sentences which save it from the absolute condemnation that must otherwise have been its share, the Report of the majority can be characterised without injustice as being on the whole an apology for the Punjab Government and the Government of India without the grace of frankness. We suspect not even the Governments concerned could feel very much elated by a perusal of an effect document like this. If it lacks lucidity in its marshalling of facts it is even worse in the arguments it employs to support its conclusions. It is feeble and unconvincing to a degree, and we have a serious doubt if its authors themselves could pretend to be very much pleased with it or feel proud of their production. The gravest incidents in the entire tragedy of the Punjab do not appear to have moved the English members of the Committee, and though we recognise that the strength of feeling cannot always be measured by strength of language, there is not much of intellectual merit either; nor even a trace of righteous indignation. The regret is all the greater in that the English majority comprised a Scotch judge of the eminence of Lord Hunter and an English judge of the Calcutta High Court. We shall know during the next few days whether the view that the press in England will take of this Report will justify the expectations that were produced by their writings of December last on the publication of General Dyer's evidence. But we can say that in this country it will fall flat and will utterly fail to command the respect of any section of the Indian community.

It is with a sense of relief that we turn to the Report of the Indian members. That it is much abler is the least that can be said in favour of it. It is refreshing in its candour. The Indian members have not hesitated to condemn men or movements Indian. They have had the sense of fairness frankly to approve of such official acts as in their judgment were justified by the necessities of the situation. The greater therefore is the weight that attaches to their well-reasoned and dignified pronouncement.

"THE TRIBUNE."

At last the report of Lord Hunter's Committee, the despatch of the Government of India thereon, and the reply of his Majesty's Government are published. Having gone through all three papers, and especially the last two, with all the care and circumspection that the transcendental importance of the subject demands, we have no hesitation in saying that those who expected the outcome of Lord Hunter's enquiry to be at all proportionate to the gravity of the occurrences to which it related will rise from a perusal of these documents with a feeling of the profoundest disappointment. Verily has the mountain in labour produced a mouse. The report itself—we mean of course, the majority report, for, in these cases it is the report of the majority which is apt to be treated by official authority as the report of the Committee—is an absolutely whitewashing document. It is a laborious attempt to whitewash almost everything that was dark in this darkest of all chapters in the history of England's relations with India, and almost every one who had anything to do with the disgraceful transactions of the period. The Government of India and the Secretary of State speaking generally endorse the verdict of the majority. This being the position in a nutshell, we are constrained to say that so far as the supreme object of the enquiry is concerned—the conciliation of public opinion and the restoration of the lost confidence of the people in the sense of justice of the authorities immediately responsible for the government of India—it might as well not have been held. Far from achieving this object in any manner or degree, a perusal of the three papers will leave in the public mind of India a rankling sense of injustice, a strong feeling that it is impossible for Englishmen in official or semi-official position, no matter how honest and conscientious they may be, to realise the point of view of, or do justice to, the people of India in these grave matters. This racial aspect of the matter is most painful, but no honest man can pretend to ignore it. The very fact that the division of the Committee into a majority and a minority has followed the racial line emphasises this aspect, and so does the equally important circumstance that on some of the most crucial points arising out of the report, the only Indian member of the Government of India has accepted the conclusions of the minority and not of the majority. The moral authority of findings so obviously dominated, no matter whether consciously or not, by the racial view-point cannot be appreciable and neither the Government of India nor His Majesty's Government have added to their reputation for statesmanship by accepting these findings to the very large extent that they have done.

GENERAL DYER.

General Dyer obviously deserved and has received a separate treatment from all the several authorities. Even the majority of the Committee have been constrained to hold that the General was guilty of "a grave error", which is also generally speaking the verdict of the Government of India. His Majesty's Government are stronger and more explicit in their condemnation, but they, too, like the Government of India and the majority lay too great a stress on his honesty of purpose. This finding only reminds one of the famous and somewhat hackneyed saying that the path to a certain unnamable place is paved with noble intentions. In our opinion, if the intention of a man is to be gathered from his action and his demeanour, then the intention of this man was as deeply criminal and immoral as was the horrible deed which he perpetrated. No Englishman in recent years has brought such disgrace upon the name of his country as this man has, and the punishment which has been meted out to him, namely, compulsory resignation and removal from the service of the Crown in India, is manifestly inadequate. We can only hope that the Army Council, to whom the case has been further referred, will display a greater sense of proportion than the other authorities have done.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER.

But if General Dyer gets at least an adverse verdict, Sir Michael O'Dwyer practically gets off scot-free. The non-official Commissioners in their report strongly condemned the ex-Lieutenant Governor and held him practically responsible for much that had happened. The minority do not go quite so far, but at least they deliberately hold that Sir Michael's point of view was and is still the same as that of General Dyer. On the other hand, the majority, as far as we are able to see, find no fault with Sir Michael at all, while the Government of India merely say that he would have acted more wisely, if before expressing any approval of General Dyer's action at Jallian-Wala Bagh he had taken steps to ascertain the facts and circumstances of the firing more fully. Even the Secretary of State contents himself with saying that His Majesty's Government do not regard Sir Michael O'Dwyer as immune from criticism, that they cannot endorse his unqualified approval of General Dyer's action, that they think it unfortunate that he did not adhere to his first impulse, and that their condemnation of the application of Martial Law procedure to certain trails must be taken as applying to Sir Michael O'Dwyer in so far as he was personally responsible for them. But even this mild censure loses all its value in the light of the fact that both the Government of India and the Secretary of State "pay a tribute to the great energy, decision and courage which Sir Michael O'Dwyer brought to his task through a period of exceptional difficulty and express their appreciation of his services." This public appreciation of the services of a man who has been condemned by all sections of Indian opinion with unequalled strength and emphasis and who has done the greatest injury to British Rule in India that any Lieutenant-Governor has ever done is something more than an insult to the people of India: it is in the highest degree impolite and inexpedient. After this it is no matter for surprise that his Majesty's Government should express their sense of obligation to Lord Chelmsford.

MR. SHAFI.

We have in these columns had occasion so often to express our disapproval of Mr. Shafi's opinions and actions that it gives us sincere pleasure to express our appreciation of the courage and the patriotism he has shown in dissenting from his colleagues and supporting the minority report regarding two crucial matters. These are (1) the declaration and the continuance of Martial Law, in regard to which Mr. Shafi is of the same opinion as the rest of the country and (2) the theory that General Dyer's action saved the situation in the Punjab and averted a rebellion, which he rejects. Mr. Shafi also records the opinion that the disturbances on and after the 14th April in Gujranwala, Gujrat and Lyallpur were results of the commotion caused by the Jallianwala Bagh affair, an opinion which, as he that runs can see, is of the greatest value in appraising the true character of the disturbances.

"JUSTICE SACRIFICED."

PROF. KALE'S VIEW.

(Associated Press.)

POONA CITY, May 31.

Speaking on the Hunter Committee's report to a press representative Prof. V. G. Kale said:—A perusal of the report and the despatches on the Punjab affairs leaves on one's mind the impression that despite the courageous, righteous and dignified attitude taken up by His Majesty's Government, justice has been clearly sacrificed. It is sought to make pious platitudes do duty for stern justice and one's feeling of resentment is not likely to be softened by the feeble rebuke administered to the perpetrators of excesses in the Punjab, much less reconciled by the praises lavished upon those who deserved quite a different treatment. Thinking people foresaw the unwisdom and the deplorable effects of the Satyagraha movement and did their best to discourage it. But it did not admittedly justify the barbarities practised in the Punjab and they required proper chastisement. The ends of justice and the requirements of the situation will not be met by the weak effort of His Majesty's Government to dispose of the Punjab question.

A PRUSSIAN BRILISHER.

GENERAL DYER'S "GERMAN" METHODS

(Associated Press.)

POONA CITY, May 31.

Speaking to a press representative on the Hunter Committee's report, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye said:—The papers about the Punjab troubles of last year as published in the newspapers make very painful reading. The majority report is practically a whitewash for almost all the enormities perpetrated under martial law. The Secretary of State's despatch is a good deal more satisfactory, especially the condemnation of the actions of General Dyer and other officers, but the testimonial gratuitously given to Sir Michael O'Dwyer and to the Viceroy will not be at all be endorsed by the people of this country. Sir Michael's administration of the Punjab, his methods in the recruiting and war loan campaigns, had prepared the ground for all these troubles though the immediate cause may have been the Satyagraha movement. He ought to have been severely dealt with in the dispatches rather than extolled. One cannot but feel that henceforward no Britisher in India who hails General Dyer as the saviour of the Empire can have the face to talk of Prussian methods in France, Belgium and Servia in the way that was common during the last five years. If such things can be done with practical impunity by British officers for teaching a lesson for producing the necessary moral and widespread effect and for not allowing one to be made a fool of, well, the Germans want no other justification. The racial composition of the majority and the minority of the Commission coupled with Mr. Shafi's agreeing with the minority is, again a very serious portent for the future of India.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 31.

The market re-opened to-day after a broken week on an easier basis. Business was very difficult and the total volume put through was smaller than the quotation list would indicate. Jute shares ruled quiet with an easier tendency. Coal shares remained in fair demand but with less eagerness on the part of buyers. New Kessurgarh moved up a rupee, closing at Rs. 35/14, in the Miscellaneous section sugar shares fell away owing to the drop in price of this commodity and cotton shares were easier with a slight recovery towards the finish presumably due to bear covering. Generally speaking the market has been quiet.

The following were the closing quotations.

Coal:—Bengal 10, Cardonan 2, Amagurria 53, Doogdhia 13/4, Equitable 48, Gopalichuck 13/4, Chusick 25/12, Jasnadin 15, Mestooria 13/8, New Kessurgarh 35/14, North Laikdih 10, Patmohan 16/4, Samla Kendra 20/6, Sathgram 12, Satpukuria 11, West Albion 9/8.

Jute:—Anglo India 406, Budge Budge 66" small lot, Century 12/8, Craig 3 prem, Fort Gloster 1060 small lot, Howrah 44/12, Hooghly 126, India 1,500, Kamarhatty 960 small lot, Kankinarrah 784 small lot, Lansdowne 440, Lawrence 750, Northbrook 82/8, Reliance 48, Standard 686/8, Tes Jutlibari 11.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank Prefs 95, Alliance Bank Pref. 95, Assam Sugar 11, Bank of Bengal 1,725, Bengal Paper 111/8, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 11/8, Prem, Britannia Brass 8/14, British Ceylon Corporation 17/12, British India Corporation 13/8, British India Tobacco 9/4, Burmah Finance and Mining 10/15, Burn & Co., 6 per cent., Prefs 95, Central Provinces Cement 11/4, Carew and Coy 112, Calcutta Cigarettes 1/12 Prem, Clive Engineering 12/12, Dunbar Cotton 646, Hatirkool Oil 14, Hooghly Flour 39/12, Hume Pipe 15/12, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 10/8 Prem, Keshoram Cotton 19/10, Khang Rubber 8-12, Kumardhubi Engineering 30/8, Marshall Sons (India) 11/12, Muir Mills Co. 12/4, New Savan Sugar 16/4, New Motors 8/12, Pioneer Sugar 19/12, Ryam Sugar 37/4, Sara Seerajganj Railway 74, Tata Industrial Bank 37/4 Prem, Titaghur Paper 442.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58/14, small lots 59/4, War Bonds (short loans) 9 per cent, 1925 at 99/8 and 1928 100/8 per cent.

PUNJAB HORRORS EXPOSED.

MARTIAL LAW ADMINISTRATION.

TOO MUCH AUTHORITY VESTED IN MILITARY COMMANDERS.

HARROWING TALE OF EXCESSES.

We publish below Chapter XII of the Majority report dealing with the administration of Martial Law in the Punjab. The Majority Commissioners observe: "As regards martial law orders and cases arising out of the breach thereof we think it unfortunate that, in several important respects, martial law assumed as intensive a form as it did. It was not being administered in an enemy country but in a country where, on the restoration of normal conditions it was advisable that martial law administration should leave behind as little feeling of bitterness and unfairness as possible. Some of the orders issued were injudicious. They served no good purpose and were not, in our opinion, drawn with sufficient tact to prevent undue annoyance to the civil population". In concluding they say: "We think that where martial law has been imposed under statutory provision as in the [illegible] estimated at fifty. The flood continuance of civil courts, the power of the military commanders need not necessarily be so supreme as was the case in the Punjab."

A later message states that the death-roll [illegible]

MAJORITY REPORT.

1. On the declaration of martial law in the districts of Lahore and Amritsar General Beynon commanding the 16th Division at Lahore, being the senior military officer in the district, assumed command. Colonel Money was appointed unded him to administer martial law. The officers commanding in Amritsar, in Lahore Civil Area and in Lahore cantonments administered martial law under him.

On 19th April General Beynon issued a martial law proclamation containing certain regulations that were to be enforced within the limits of the 16th Indian Division in all places to which martial law had been or might be extended. This document defined as martial law offences the act of being in arms against the State or inciting others to be in arms (2), assisting or harbouring rebels (3), failure to report gatherings of rebels (4), use of language or issuing proclamations likely to foment rebellion or promote hostility between different classes of His Majesty's subjects (5), interference with railways, canals or telegraphs (6), possession of a motor vehicle without permit (7), departure from or entry to a proclaimed area save under conditions to be prescribed (8), convening or attending a meeting of more than 5 persons (9), escaping or attempting to escape from legal custody (10), disobeying an order given by a civil military officer in the execution of his duty when administering martial law (11), disseminating false intelligence likely to cause alarm or despondency (12), destroying martial law notices (13), refusing to give a correct name and address on demand (14), committing an act in prejudice of good order of public safety or calculated to hamper or mislead His Majesty's forces (16).

2. Offences against these regulations were to be tried summarily by officers known as area officers. Under this designation were included, not only all officers designated as such but every officer commanding a station or regiment, every field officer and every officer commanding a brigade and all officers nominated by the Officer Commanding, Lahore Civil Area, or by the Local Government. In the exercise of this authority the Local Government gazetted a number of civil magistrates of the first class as having the powers of summary courts, but the services of these magistrates were not utilised to any material extent in dealing with offences against Martial Law regulations.

ADMINISTRATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

3. In Amritsar district the General Officer Commanding the Jullundur Brigade became the administrator of martial law and had at first one area officer of Major's rank. Lahore district was divided into two areas (1) the Lahore Civil Area and (2) Lahore District outside the city, the latter being in the hands of the General Officer Commanding, Lahore Brigade. The civil area was in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Johnson who was given three officers, of or above Major's rank, as area officers. The administrator in the Lahore district area was subsequently given a separate area officer of Captain's rank for Kasur.

4. When martial law was declared at Gujranwala, the General Officer Commanding, 2nd Rawalpindi Division, issued a proclamation dated 20th April in precisely similar terms to that issued by General Beynon. The administration of martial law was carried on by the General Officer Commanding, Sialkot Brigade, who moved his headquarters to Wazirabad. The Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala, was notified as area officer for Gujranwala, an officer of Major's rank as area officer for Wazirabad, the Joint Deputy Commissioner for the Sheikhupura area and an officer of Captain's rank for Hafizabad. Gujrat and Lyallpur both came under the general Rawalpindi proclamation. In the former district, an officer of Lieutenant-Colonel's rank was appointed area officer and subsequently area officers were appointed for Lala Musa and Malakwal. In the latter district, a local area officer of Lieutenant-Colonel's rank was appointed.

5. The different administrators of martial [illegible] appointed on Saturday, the main Martial Law Proclamations of 19th and 20th April. As explained by General Beynon the supplementary orders issued by administrators of martial law within his area did not necessarily come to him for approval. "If Colonel Money considered that an order was not quite correct or did not meet the case, he would bring the case up to me. He would not issue orders himself. I should then take action to countermand the order of my subordinate or to confirm it." A book containing a collection of Martial Law Orders and Notices issued in the different areas in the Punjab under martial law administration was submitted to us. From this book, it appears that the most elaborate regulations were issued by Colonel Johnson for Lahore civil area where the administration of martial law was more intensive than elsewhere.

6. The powers of area officers as regards punishment were, under the Proclamations, limited to sentencing an offender to two years' rigorous imprisonment or fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000 or both, and to whipping in addition to or in lieu of any other punishment.

Area officers sitting as Summary Courts dealt with cases against 543 persons of whom 386 were convicted. In 102 cases sentences of imprisonment were pronounced, 77 being for the maximum (2 years) and 8 for 1 year. There were 123 sentences of whipping, the whipping except in certain cases at Kasur (where the regulation cat was used) being inflicted with a cane. These figures include more than mere breaches of Martial Law Regulations, as a number of serious cases of ordinary crime were tried by these courts, e.g., the offenders in the attack on Patti and many of those concerned in the attack on the railway at Gujranwala. The sentences imposed by Area officers, and other officers appointed to try offences against Martial Law Regulations, were not reviewed individually, but 29 of the persons confined under sentence of imprisonment passed by these courts whose offences were not, in the opinion of the Government of India, tantamount to serious offences under the ordinary criminal law, were released under orders of the Government of India.

SUMMARY COURTS.

7. The original view of the Government of India appears to have been that (1) ordinary courts would be used for the trial of ordinary offences, (2) that special tribunals would try offences specified in the Regulation and any others which the Local Government directed to be so tried and (3) that any courts appointed by military authorities would deal with offences created by proclamations under martial law. On 26th April the Government of the Punjab wired to the Government of India. "It now appears that the number of persons to be disposed of is much larger than at first anticipated and will probably reach four figures. Moreover in view of orders about petitions for mercy, it is probable that although procedure of summary general courts-martial is being followed, the proceedings will be somewhat more protracted than would otherwise have been the case. Lieutenant-Governor and General Officer Commanding, Lahore, are therefore strongly of opinion that for the prompt disposal of the minor cases summary courts should be established under orders of General Officer Commanding. There is, for example a considerable number of cases of persons found in possession of looted property. General Officer Commanding, therefore, with the concurrence of Lieutenant-Governor, proposes to give powers to selected civil officers to dispose of cases summarily. It is suggested that for the disposal of these cases officers who have served as District Magistrates should be given powers of punishment equal to those of a section 30 Magistrate* and the other civil officers should be given punitive power of first class magistrates with powers of whipping . . . . Lieutenant-Governor thinks it probable that General Officers Commanding already have the powers to constitute the summary courts suggested, but in view of what he conceives to be the intention of the Government of India in regard to the trial of offences connected with the disturbances, he and General Officer Commanding, Lahore, think it advisable to ascertain whether the course they propose has the approval of the Government of India." In reply to this wire the Government of India say "Regarding Local Government's proposal that General Officer Commanding should appoint selected civil officers to try minor cases summarily, Government of India do not think any single officer of magistrate's status should be empowered to inflict sentences up to 7 years summarily and without appeal. They think moreover no civil court should be vested with power to inflict sentence of whipping except where this is authorised by ordinary law. They suggest therefore that only important offences should be tried by Tribunals specially appointed under the Ordinance, less important case sbeing left to ordinary courts of law." The local Government then stated several reasons why minor offences should be disposed of by summary courts appointed by General Officers Commanding in exercise of their powers under martial law. These were *first* the desirability of having offences connected with the disturbances tried as rapidly as possible, *second* the anomaly of allowing minor cases to drag on after the principal cases had been disposed of, *third* that military and civil officers had already been empowered by General Officers Commanding to exercise punitive powers of 1st class magistrates in regard to acts which were offences under proclamations and were committed after the dates of proclamations, *fourth* summary courts in fact had already exercised the powers now asked for in spite of every endeavour to make the position clear. In answering this communication the Government of India say "Purport of your telegram under reply is not clearly understood, but Government of India infer that summary courts created by General Officers Commanding have been employed to try minor offences under proclamation committed after date of proclamation creating such offences. Some of these offences would be offences also under ordinary law and Government of India understand that you with summary courts to try such offences committed after March 30th and before dates of proclamations. They understand that in that case the offences would be defined and sentences regulated by ordinary law, but that your proposal is that summary courts should have powers of first class magistrates, but including power to whip, for all offences and should dispose of cases summarily and without appeal. It appears, moreover, that these powers have already been exercised. Government of India's view is (1) that military authorities should not empower courts to pass in respect of offences committed before date of proclamations sentences not authorised by ordinary law, (2) that if this irregularity has been committed it can only be rectified by an Act of Validation and Indemnity.

"For the future Government of India think that it is within power of General Officers Commanding to appoint summary courts for trial of such cases as they understand you have in view and they have no objection to appointment of selected civil officers to such courts. They think, however, that such courts should not, in respect of offences committed prior to proclamations of General Officers Commanding, inflict sentences other than those warranted by the ordinary law."

ACT OF INDEMNITY.

8. Upon the evidence submitted to us it appears that the irregularity, to which the Government of India refers, was in fact committed by area officers acting as summary courts. A number of cases of offences against martial law proclamations were tried by area officers where the acts were committed prior to the declartion of martial law and to the proclamation declaring the acts to be offences. On 25th September, 1919, an Act of Indemnity was passed to indemnify officers of Government and other persons in respect of certain acts done under martial law. In terms of this Act, no suit or other legal proceeding is to lie against any such person for any act done or purporting to be done for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order in any part of British India where martial law was enforced on or after 30th March 1919 and before the 26th August, 1919, provided such person acted in good faith and in a reasonable belief that his action was necessary for the said purpose.

9. Following upon the correspondence referred to in paragraph 7 the two Generals Commanding Divisions issued notifications dated 5th May empowering certain officers to exercise the powers of Summary Courts in respect of offences against the ordinary law arising out of the disturbances, but committed prior to the proclamation of martial law. All the officers so nominated were, with the exception of certain cantonment magistrates, civil magistrates with first-class powers. They were entitled to take cognisance only of such offences as were sent up by the police, they could not try any one for what was not an offence under the ordinary law. They could not try offences which are shown as exclusively triable by the Court of Session in column 8 of Schedule 11 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, nor could they pass any sentence not authorised by the ordinary law for that offence.

The total number of persons charged before these courts in the five districts was 1,142, of whom 837 were convicted. 766 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, 296 being sentenced to the maximum period of between one and two years, 57 were sentenced to whipping. One hundred and eighty-eight of the persons affected by these sentences were released by the Local Government and 428 reductions of sentences were ordered, the reduction in practically all cases amounting to half the original term.

10. On the termination of martial law 8 cases involving 62 persons were tried for offences committed during the period of the disorders by a Tribunal constituted under the Defence of India Act. Eight persons were sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. These sentences were reduced by the local Government in 2 cases to 7 years, in 4 to 5 years and in 2 to 3 years, the orders of forfeiture of property being cancelled. Two persons were sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment, 1 to 7 years, 1 to 5 years, 2 to 3 years, 7 to periods of imprisonment for 1 year or less. Seven persons were acquitted and 28 discharged and two were shown as absconding when details were forwarded to this committee. Complaints were withdrawn against 4 persons as they were convicted in another case.

The ordinary criminal courts continued to sit during the period of martial law administration for the trial of cases not connected with the disorder.

METHOD OF ARRESTS.

11. The methods adopted by the authorities in effecting the arrests of persons supposed to be implicated in the criminal acts committed during the period of the disturbance were these. At Amritsar the police, on the 11th and 12th April, effected certain arrests with the aid of the military; military columns also assisted in securing the capture of offenders resident in villages. In Kasur no arrests were made for some days after the occurrences of the 12th. Considerable difficulty was experienced in making apprehensions owing to the great reluctance on the part of the population generally to give evidence against, or to identify, any particular individual as implicated in crime. At Kasur the police gathered large numbers of the population, in one case practically the whole male residents of the town, and had them paraded before certain of the witnesses. Lieutenant Munro, who had himself been a victim of the fury of the mob, explains what took place at some of these so-called identification parades when he was able to identify several of his assailants. He, however, repudiated the suggestion, and we have no doubt rightly, that he was unduly pressed to identify particular individuals. The arrests seem to have been made in the ordinary way in which arrests are made in India. The treatment was no doubt galling to people of position and education and there may have been cases where individual police officers subjected the arrested to unnecessary severity, but we find no reason for holding, or even thinking, that undue harshness was adopted as a matter of deliberate policy.

12. Arrests were made in a number of cases where it was afterwards found that there were not sufficient grounds for proceeding with prosecutions. Some of these persons were detained for a considerable time before being released. We thought it right to call for a full statement from the Punjab Government of all persons, arrested in connection with charges arising out of the disturbances and subsequently released without being brought to trial. For the purpose of judging as to whether persons, against whom no evidence to warrant a prosecution was ultimately found to exist, were kept in detention for times which were unreasonable or oppressive, it is necessary to bear in mind that, when martial law ended, all prosecutions for minor offences were abandoned as the summary courts ceased to exist. Such cases have therefore as far as possible to be allowed for—not because the accused are not presumptively innocent, but because these cases do not afford a test as regards the question to be answered. The results of a careful analysis of the cases is as follows:—

Out of a total of 193 persons mentioned in the return as arrested and released without being brought to trial, the following have in the first place to be deducted:—

Persons under arrest for one offence but withdrawn for trial on a more serious charge	13
Approvers	2
Persons not tried only because martial law ended	16
Released on compassionate grounds	3
Detained only for one day or less	9
Record not clear as to dates	1
	44

This leaves 149 cases. Of these 60 are cases of persons arrested and detained with a view to prosecution, but against whom the evidence was ultimately considered insufficient to warrant their being put upon their trial. Eighty-nine are cases of travellers arrested during martial law for the purpose of ascertaining their identity and the purposes of their journey, but against [illegible]

[illegible] sion to Dewan Bahadur Krishnan[illegible] [illegible] 300 pounds per annum by the [illegible] marised as follows:—

Detained for prosecution	60

Period of detention.	Number of persons.
Under a week	9
7 to 13 days	7
14 to 20 days	2
21 to 27 days	3
28 to 34 days	5
35 to 41 days	15
42 to 49 days	15
79 days	4
	60

Of the 4 detained for 79 days, 3 were being prosecuted in the Amritsar Leaders' case, but the case against them was withdrawn by the Legal Remembrancer. They were in custody from 29th April to 17th July. The other was the editor of a paper who is said to have been pardoned by Government. He was in custody from 4th June to 22nd August.

Of the 15 detained from 42 to 49 days, 14 were arrested in connection with the attack on Chheharta railway station. They were in custody from 8th May to 23rd June.

Travellers detained for enquiry	89

Period of detention.	Number of persons.
Some hours only	18
2 days	1
3 days	2
4 days	5
5 days	3
6 days	19
7 days	14
8 days	22
9 days	3
13 days	1
14 days	1
	89

Many of these travellers were *sadhus*. Their detention occurred at various dates between 24th April and 29th May.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

The total number of persons included in the return is 251, but of these 17 were not confined in any lock-up. There are also included 64 *Sanatan Dharm* college students confined in the Fort over the night of 17th-18th April and 2 cases of Dayal Singh students confined for 6 days in the Fort for leaving Lahore without permission. Seven are cases of arrest for a day or less.

This leaves 161 cases, but of these the records are faulty as to dates in the case of 26.

Dealing with the 135 cases which can be examined to show how arrest and detention with a view to prosecution were conducted, the analysis shows:—

Days detained.	Number of persons.
3 to 6	11
7 to 13	33
14 to 20	47
21 to 27	31
28 to 34	3
42 to 44	10
	135

The records show that a very large number of those suspected as having taken part in the disturbances at Kasur were released on the 7th May. The majority of suspects in Lahore were released before the end of April—most of them about the 24th.

LYALLPUR.

Total 42.

Deduct:—

Bailed at once or under one day	5
Confined to their villages, but not otherwise detained	6
Conviction set aside and after martial law not re-tried	8
	19

Of 23 left, details are:—

Days detained.	Persons.
13	11
14 to 20	9
24	2
29	1
	23

The two persons detained for 24 days and the 1 detained for 29 days were arrested on a charge of unlawful assembly on the railway. The date of release was 22nd May.

GUJRANWALA.

Total 179.

Deduct:—

Detained one day and under	12
Released on compassionate grounds	1
Not tried because martial law ended	7
Approver	1
Record doubtful	1
Arrest after martial law ended	1
	23

This leaves 156, of whom details are:—

Number of days detained.	Number of persons.
Under 1 week	80
7 to 13 days	12
21 to 27 days	5
28 to 34 days	10
35 to 41 days	15
42 to 48 days	4
49 to 50 days	4
56 to 60 days	4
	Total 156

Three men detained 56 days were arrested on 15th and 16th April. Two were suspected of taking part in the riots at Gujranwala and one of committing mischief on the railway line on Palka side (a Wazirabad case). One man detained for 60 days was suspeced of having taken part in burning the railway station at Dhaban Sing. The Sangra detentions were all for very short periods.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

Total 23. Record faulty in three cases, leaves 20.

Period of detention.	Number of persons.
Under a week	2
7 to 13 days	5
14 to 20 days	12
28 days	1
	Total 20

These figures have to be taken in connection with the facts already given as to the number of persons actually brought to trial. In all 2,537 persons were tried before the different courts, of whom 1,804 were convicted. The offences were committed in most cases by mobs. The Tribunals when they began their work laid down very strictly that evidence of identification by one witness alone would not be considered sufficient, and in all the areas the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting people to come forward and state what they had seen. It was certainly necessary that arrests should be made at once of all persons against whom tangible evidence existed of complicity in the riots or outrages. Having regard to the enormous mass of cases which the police and the Criminal Investigation Department had to deal with and to the circumstances abovementioned, we feel that, while the number of persons arrested but not brought to trial is regrettably large and the periods of detention in some cases seem unduly long, this very difficult work was not done badly or oppressively on the whole. Disorders so widespread and serious, and in which so many persons participated, were bound to strain any system that could be improvised to deal with them.

PROCEDURE.

13. The procedure adopted in the conduct of the investigation and the final presentation of cases to the courts was explained to us. Officers of the Criminal Investigation Department assisted the local police in connection with this work. Mr. Tomkins, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, stated that the disturbed area was divided into three sections:—

(a) Amritsar and country south of Lahore, including Kasur and Khem Karn, etc.

(b) Lahore headquarters.

(c) Gujranwala and places north of Lahore.

The staff of the Criminal Investigation Department was then divided into three sections and instructions were issued to the Superintendents of Police in the districts concerned. Those instructions gave them the names of the Criminal Investigation staff who were to assist them, the lines on which the enquiry was to be held and a request that the cases which were complete should be sent in without delay and that the cases which required further investigation should be kept until they were ready. Each case was brought by the officer, who had investigated it, to the office of the Criminal Investigation Department where Mr. Howell was sitting. Mr. Tomkins adds "I vetted it with him asking questions which were necessary to elucidate information which was not readily available, from the papers, and if I was satisfied that the case was a good one, I either took it personally or where it was a plain case, I sent it to the Legal Remembrancer who again vetted it from the legal point of view, and if he found there was a *prima facie* case he framed the charges and sent it for trial to the commission." Where a case was not considered very serious Mr. Howell, in consultation with the Legal Remembrancer, sent it back to the summary court without any charge being framed.

In connection with the trials before the commissions one court inspector and one court sub-inspector together with clerks and orderlies, were deputed to each court with

(Continued on page 10.)

*Magistrate empowered under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to try, as a magistrate, all offences not punishable with death.

PUNJAB HORRORS' EXPOSED.

(Continued from page 9.)

instructions to carry on the ordinary court duties in accordance with the requirements of the court. They had to arrange for the summoning of witnesses, to get the processes issued, to have the papers and exhibits and every other document or article in connection with the case present at the time required, they had to keep those documents when the courts were not sitting and they had to maintain a register of the cases sent for trial and the results.

14. A feeling that many of the sentences, pronounced by the Tribunals instituted to deal with offences committed during the period of the disturbance, were unnecessarily severe was very widespread throughout India. Recognition of this feeling was made by the action of the local Government in substantially reducing many of the sentences pronounced by the Martial Law Commissions and by the summary courts. The necessity for making such extensive alterations in the sentences would in some measure have been lessened if, in the case of the less important offenders, charges had not been pressed, which, when found established, left the tribunals no alternative, but to pass sentences of a very prolonged period of imprisonment.

WORKING OF COURTS.

15. It is not within the scope of the enquiry with which we have been entrusted, for us to consider individually the different cases presented to the tribunals. Without however expressing any opinion whether, in any particular case, a right or wrong conclusion was reached we desire to make one or two general remarks upon points arising in connection with the institution and working of these courts. The substitution of tribunals, similar to those under the Defence of India Act, for courts-martial ensured that cases would be tried more in consonance with the rules prevailing in civil courts than would otherwise have been the case. A copy of the rules dealing with the preliminary stages of a trial before the Commission and with the procedure to be followed at the actual trial was submitted to us. The trials seem to have been correctly described to us as lengthy, detailed and careful. We think however that it was unfortunate that, in the case of some of the accused, the trials should not have been allowed to proceed before the ordinary courts. The point is taken with some force that where the accused as in the case of Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal were interned during the whole period of the actual outbreak they ought not to have been tried by a special tribunal. The distinction between legitimate political agitation and sedition or conspiracy is often very difficult to define. Agitation of both kinds may directly or indirectly have the same result in disposing people to acts of violence, but, in the one case no indictable offence has been committed, while in the other case the act is one of the most serious crimes known to law. In a period of unrest this distinction may be lost sight of; at all events his trial by special court gives the political agitator cause for complaint which it would be more prudent to avoid.

16. The cause of complaint was heightened in the present case because of a military proclamation issued on 14th May that "legal practitioners whose ordinary place of business is outside the Punjab will not be allowed to enter the Martial Law Area included in the limits of the 16th Indian Division, without the permission of the Administrator of Martial Law." Applications by a number of prominent legal gentlemen from Bombay and Calcutta for leave to enter the Punjab with a view to defending a number of accused against whom charges were made before the Commissions were refused by the Administrator of martial law. In their case to us the Punjab Government suggest that this order was dictated by the desire to prevent the disturbance of the political atmosphere now rapidly clearing by outsiders, whose main purpose would not improbably be the revival of agitation under the protection afforded by appearance before the Courts. General Beynon who was responsible for the order would not accept the above statement as the explanation for the proclamation. He simply says, "My intention was, it was not necessary to have all these people in. They were not an advantage to me. That is why I looked at it from a military point of view." We think it would have been better had this proclamation not been issued and that the Government of India, though they did not think it would be right to interfere with the orders of the General Officer Commanding during the continuance of martial law, were right in regarding it as unwise. In Lyallpur the exclusion of outside lawyers was even stricter than at Lahore, as a martial law order was passed prohibiting lawyers from coming from other districts of the Punjab to defend accused and one pleader, who appeared in an ordinary criminal case in Lyallpur, was prosecuted and fined.

CRITICISM OF MARTIAL LAW ORDER.

17. As regards martial law orders and cases arising out of the breach thereof we think it unfortunate that, in several important respects, martial law assumed as intensive a form as it did. It was not being administered in an enemy country, but in a country where, on the restoration of normal conditions it was advisable that martial law administration should leave behind as little feeling of bitterness and unfairness as possible. Some of the orders issued were injudicious. They served no good purpose and were not, in our opinion, drawn with sufficient tact to prevent undue annoyance to the civil population.

18. The most criticised of these order is probably, what has come to be known as General Dyer's crawling order.

On 10th April, 1919, Miss Sherwood while bicycling in Amritsar had been brutally assaulted and left for dead in a street of the city. The perpetrators of this dastardly offence were deserving of the severest punishment. Some days after the assault had been committed General Dyer erected a triangle or whipping post at the place where Miss Sherwood fell. His intention was that those who had been guilty of the assault should be publicly flogged at this triangle. He placed two pickets at different parts of the street with instructions that no Indians were to pass between these points of the street, but he added that, if they had to pass they must go on all fours. This order was issued on the 19th April, i.e., 9 days after the assault had been committed on Miss Sherwood. It continued in force until 26th April when it was withdrawn on the instructions of the Punjab Government who disapproved of it.

At the time when he issued the order General Dyer says that it never entered his brain that any sensible or sane man would intentionally go through the street, which he desired to close. Unfortunately, just after he gave the order to the picket, some men were brought by the police before General Dyer for not salaaming and, on account of their impertinent demeanour to him, he ordered them to be arrested and taken to the police office. These men were taken by the police past the picket, who insisted on their crawling. General Dyer, however, explains that, in ordering their arrest and removal to the jail, he had no idea that they would pass along the street to which the crawling order applied. On the following day six men were sentenced to be flogged for some breach of fort discipline—the exact nature of their offence was not proved. They appear to have been under arrest for the assault on Miss Sherwood. They were taken to the whipping post and there flogged. On their way from the picket to the post and back they were made to crawl. We understand that these six men were afterwards convicted of the offence against Miss Sherwood with which they were charged. In addition to the cases we have mentioned other people had to crawl along the street. Altogether about 50 people seem to have done so. There are a number of houses that abut on the street. The inhabitants of these houses have occasion to use the street for the purpose of getting the necessaries of life or on other legitimate occasion. General Dyer thought all the houses had back entrances, but in this he was wrong. On this error being pointed out to him he suggested that it was only a slight inconvenience for the people to go on the roofs of the houses and improvise other means of getting supplies than using the street. In this we cannot agree. The order is certainly open to the objection that it caused unnecessary inconvenience to a number of people and that it unnecessarily punished innocent as well as guilty. Above all from an administrative point of view, in subjecting the Indian population to an act of humiliation, it has continued to be a cause of bitterness and racial ill-feeling long after it was recalled.

19. Another order open to similar objection, though in a less degree, is the salaaming order pronounced by General Campbell on 22nd April, 1919. That order is in the following terms, "whereas it has come to my notice that certain inhabitants of the Gujranwala District are habitually exhibiting a lack of respect for gazetted or commissioned European Civil and Military Officers of His Majesty's Service thereby failing to maintain the dignity of that Government. I hereby order that the inhabitants of the Gujranwala District shall accord to all such officers, whenever met the salutation usually accorded to Indian gentlemen of high social position in accordance with the customs of India. That is to say, persons riding on animals or on or in wheeled conveyance will alight, persons carrying opened and raised umbrellas shall lower them, and all persons shall salute or 'salaam' with the hand." It may be right enough that during the administration of martial law all the civilian population should salaam or salute officers of His Majesty's Services. The marks of respect, however, mentioned in the order which were shown by social inferiors to their social superiors are practically no longer in observance. No good object was served by making all Indians, whatever their station, show these signs of respect to all Commissioned Officers.

ORDERS AGAINST STUDENTS.

20. The orders of Colonel Johnson as administrator of martial law in Lahore civil area against the students of that city are also open to criticism. On 16th April, on the narrative that it was in the interests of the preservation of law and order to restrict the activities of the students of the D. A. V. College in spreading seditious propaganda, he pronounced an order requiring all the students of that college to attend a roll call at the Bradlaugh Hall at four different hours during the day. A similar order requiring the students of the Dyal Singh College to attend four roll calls at the telegraph office was pronounced on 19th April. By a later order, pronounced on 25th April, the students of King Edward Medical College were required to report on four occasions during the day to the officer commanding the troops at Patiala House. The students of this college were ordered to give up their bicycles to an officer appointed to receive them and the possession of a bicycle was deemed a contravention of martial law. Compliance with the order for attendance at roll calls necessitated the students in many cases walking about 16 miles a day during the hot weather in Lahore.

On 17th April, in consequence of a martial law notice outside the college being torn or defaced in contravention of a martial law order, another order was issued ordering the immediate arrest and internment in the Lahore Fort, pending further order as to their trial or otherwise, of all male persons domiciled in the Sanatan Dharam College Hostel. Under this order between 50 and 100 students and their professors were arrested and marched a distance of about three miles to the Fort where they were detained about 30 hours.

Some of the students of the different colleges in Lahore had been in the unruly mobs that assembled in the Mall at Lahore on 10th April. They had of recent years taken an increasing interest in political matters, and some of them had given utterance to seditious sentiments. Measures of a disciplinary character were no doubt called for, but we think the orders to which we have referred were unnecessarily severe. It would have been more prudent, in our opinion, if the military authorities had consulted the college authorities as to the orders to be passed. From the evidence given to us the latter bodies appear to have disapproved the above orders as serving no useful purpose.

21. Many of the orders passed during a period of martial law administration must invariably cause general inconvenience. Under this category we maw place the curfew order, restriction on railway travelling and the prohibition against people assembling in greater numbers than 10. From the evidence given to us it appears that the military authorities relaxed these orders to meet cases of special hardship and that they were gradually modified or recalled as occasion presented itself. For example in Lahore, from 15th April till 21st April, the curfew hours were 8 p.m. to 5 a.m.; from 21st April till 12th May, 9 p.m. to 5 a.m.; 12th May to 15th May, 10 p.m. to 5 a.m.; 15th May to 24th May, 10 p.m. to 4 a.m.; after 24th May, midnight to 2 a.m. By special order relaxations were granted for the nights of 15th-16th May and 25th-26th May. In Amritsar the curfew hours on 25th April were 10 p.m. till 5 a.m. and on 16th May 10-30 p.m. till 4 a.m. They were abolished in that town on 23rd May.

FLOGGING.

22. The infliction of sentences of flogging by area officers for offences committed against martial law orders is subject to criticism in some respects. When martial law was declared triangles or whipping posts were set up in Amritsar near the Fort, and at some other places in the city, the intention being that floggings should take place in public; but few were so carried out. At Lahore the position is thus described by Colonel Johnson. The places where floggings took place were "more or less in the vicinity of the courts where the sentences were passed, i.e., the Reservoir Chauks, in the immediate vicinity of the courts, and some were sent down to the old Kotwali. The Civil Magistrate was sitting in the telegraph office. They were flogged in the compound there. There were 10 cases altogether of that kind. Then there came an expression of wish—that was practically an order from the Commander-in-Chief—that flogging should not take place even in semi-public. After that the other 55 were flogged in the Central Jail, Lahore." We are of opinion that, even under martial law administration, no floggings should take place in public.

23. The impression made upon our mind by the evidence is that there were too many sentences of flogging pronounced. From an examination of the cases of flogging inflicted for breaches of martial law orders it appears that the punishment of whipping was regarded as "probably the most efficacious and convenient method of summarily dealing with most minor breaches of Martial Law Regulations." We find it inflicted for contravention of the curfew order, for failure to salaam a commisioned officer, for disrespect to a European, for taking a commandeered car without leave, for refusal to sell milk and for other similar contraventions. In view of the strong public sentiment in India against corporal punishment, we think it would be advisable that some restriction should be imposed on the discretion of area officers in giving sentences of whipping.

24. Allegations have been made that sentences of whipping were carried out in a particularly cruel fashion and that some people practically succumbed to the injuries that were inflicted. In our opinion there is no foundation for such suggestions. Instructions were issued that old and feeble men should not, under any circumstances, be flogged and that the social status of the offender also required consideration. These instructions appear to have been very generally, if not indeed universally, carried out.

FANCY PUNISHMENTS.

25. A number of cases were brought to our notice where punishment of a different character from that mentioned in the Martial Law Proclamations was inflicted. This was particularly so in the case of the administration of martial law at Kasur. Many rumours, for the most part without any real foundation, were circulated as to Captain Doveton's 'Fancy Punishments'. According to that officer's statement he invented some minor punishments for cases which he did not think serious enough to merit being dealt with as provided in General Beynon's Proclamation. The most generally imposed of these punishments was that of working on the railway. In one case, a man accused of an offence suggested that he would skip if he were excused from working in the goods yards as a punishment. He was allowed to do so and afterwards a number of people were prescribed skipping exercise instead of being punished in a regular fashion. An accused who was of a poetical disposition was set the task of composing a poem in praise of martial law which he read in the market place. These punishments do not appear in Captain Doveton's return of punishments but the fact that they were imposed gave rise to strange rumours. It was said, for example, that a sadhu had been ordered to be whitewashed. As exlaipned by Captain Doveton this rumour seems to have arisen in this way "There was a particular piece of work to be done in the goods yard, I mean the clearing of a siding. There was an undelivered consignment of lime. I mean the owner had not taken delivery of the consignment and the whole siding was blocked. I ordered that this should be removed, at least I was told that that was the only work on hand that day, and it was the rainy season, and I think these people were covered from head to foot. They had shovels with them, and they were covered with lime from head to foot." One of the men made to do this work was a sadhu and in the course of his work he got covered with lime. Unfortunately the same officer, i.e., Captain Doveton, pronounced an injudicious order that all convicted prisoners should salaam by touching the ground with their forehead. From this order sprang the rumour that he had compelled men as a punishment to draw pictures in the dust with their noses. General Hudson explained to us that although the proclamation of martial law laid down three forms of punishment, this did not preclude the officer on the spot from imposing slighter punishment upon the civil population on the analogy of what is sometimes called minor punishments in the army, but he thought that there should always be a record of the punishment, whatever it might be, that was imposed. We agree in the latter expression of opinion. We also think that some limitation on the nature of the punishment which he is to impose should be placed on the discretion of the officer on the spot administering martial law. We cannot think that a limitation of this sort would unnecessarily tie his hands. The instructions issued should if necessary be extended, so as to include special forms of punishment in particular cases.

26. During the administration of martial law one or two regrettable incidents occurred where people failing to answer the challenge of sentries were shot. The result of enquiries made at the time seemed to show that the action of the sentry, though regrettable, was not blameworthy. Some complaints were made against members of the police force for blackmail. These were investigated into by the police authorities and if the complaint was established the offender was dealt with. Near Kasur a sepoy, who had plundered some clothes in Khara village, was arrested and tried by court-martial. On being convicted he was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and dismissed the service.

PRECENSORSHIP OF PRESS.

27. On 11th April a precensorship order was passed against the press as regards the occurrences in Lahore. The object of this order was to prevent exaggerated accounts getting about in the press. It has been suggested that this order did not apply to Anglo-Indian papers. There is no foundation for this suggestion as the precensorship ordered applied to all newspapers without distinction. On the 12th the Partap (which was afterwards prosecuted for the tone of its articles during the previous week) was ordered to submit the whole of its matter to precensorship; it ceased publication and has not since re-appeared. Certain extra-provincial papers the *Congress*, *Vijaya Inqilab* (defunct) of Delhi, the *Medina* and *Al Khalil* of Bijnor and the *Independent* of Allahabad were excluded from entrance to the Punjab. Other papers from Delhi were subsequently excluded. At subsequent dates a number Lahore newspapers were ordered to submit whole of their matter to precensorship with the result that some of them suspended publication. On 24th May the general orders requiring the submission to precensorship of all news regarding the disorders were withdrawn but the orders of censorship against certain newspapers were retained, some of which were in force at the time when the Government of the Punjab prepared the report on the Punjab disturbances presented to us. The editors of two newspapers (the *Tribune* and the *Pariap*) were tried before a Martial Law Commission, the former being sentenced to 2 and the latter to 1½ years' imprisonment (both being reduced by Government to 3 months).

28. It may be noted that the administration of martial law greatly adds to the duties to be performed by the army and in many cases places heavy and unfamiliar responsibility on comparatively young officers. We think that where martial law has been imposed under statutory provision as in the Bengal Regulation of 1804, which assumes the continuance of civil courts, the power of the military commanders need not necessarily be so supreme as was the case in the Punjab.

PROBLEM OF NATAL

HOPES FALSIFIED

INDIAN LABOURER SINKING

"SEND HIM BACK TO HIS MOTHERLAND!"

The following article, the first of a series, from the pen of Mr. C. F. Andrews, appears in the June number of the "Modern Review":—

I.

In these articles my desire is to write down as simply and lucidly as I can some of the main thoughts that have been impressed upon my mind, during a long absence from India, while travelling up and down the continent of Africa and meeting there settlers from Asia and from Europe.

The journey which I undertook was an extensive one. It stretched as far north as the sources of the Nile in Uganda and as far south as Capetown and the Cape Peninsula. For nearly two months, at the outset, I was in British East Africa and and Uganda. Then my journey took me in turn to Zanzibar, the Tanganyika Territory, Portuguese East Africa and Rhodesia. After that, I visited every province of the South African Union, staying for the longest period in Natal.

The only part of Central Africa, where Indians resided, that I was not able to visit, was Nyassaland. But I obtained, in the course of my travels, much important information amout the Indians who were settled there.

Throughout the whole length of my journey I remained without any break the guest of Indian settlers and lived in Indian homes receiving their hospitality. The kindness with which I was welcomed by every one, rich and poor alike, was unspeakably touching to me. What moved me, perhaps, more than anything else was the cordial welcome at way-side places, by little groups of Indians who were living hundreds of miles away from their own fellow countrymen in Africa and thousands of miles away from India itself. Their love for their motherland was so intense and their thirst to hear some news about it so great, that journeys, involving sometimes days of travel, were undertaken by them simply with the hope of hearing a few words from a friend during a halt at a railway station. They would then go back on their long tramp, gladdened with the memory of a brief glimpse of the motherland caught from one who had just come from her shores.

When I reached the very farthest point of my long journey at Jinja, in Uganda, there was an eager group of Indians waiting for me who brought me the news that a small Indian colony of settlers, some fifty miles further on, by road, desired to see me. It was with a very pained heart that I was obliged to refuse this invitation, on account of the necessity of catching a certain steamer on the Lake, which only called once a week.

Very early one morning at Kijabe, in the uplands of British East Africa, a little gathering of Indian ladies, with their children, waited for me at a railway station, where the train halted for a few minutes. They had prepared some Indian food and had made the tiny room in the station bright with flowers. The were all clad in beautiful Indian *saris*, which shone in the morning light making a scene of colour and beauty and tenderness that touched me to the heart. The love which I saw thus expressed for the motherland will always remain in my mind as one of its most cherished memories.

This intense affection of Indians abroad for their own country, this home-sickness which I met with everywhere, this passionately eager longing to hear news from the motherland, was one of the things that impressed me most of all. As a phenomenon it was in no way strange or new to me, because for many years past I had already met the very same thing in distant parts of the world,—in Fiji and New Zealand, in Java and Malaya and Singapore, and also during my previous visit to Natal, the Transvaal and Cape Colony. I remember how in Fiji one Indian labourer, whose little daughter had been left behind in India, followed me about from place to place asking me when he could get a passage on a ship to take him back home. Every night, so he said to me, he used to dream of his baby daughter, and she was vividly seen by him, in his dream, crying and weeping. He told that he could not bear it any longer, he *must* get back to India. He followed me to places forty miles distant, in order to ask me the same old unanswerable question about the ships.

It was something of the same intensity of feeling which I met everywhere in Africa. To give an example of what constantly happened,—when I was travelling in Rhodesia, or in other parts of the interior, at station after station, all the night through, lanterns would be brought to my railway carriage window,—even at little halting places which could hardly be called stations,—and Indian men and women with their children would wistfully greet me through the darkness of the night; then, for the very few moments during which the train stayed, there would be an eager torrent of questions, in Hindustani, as to what was taking place at home,—what was the news about the Panjab,—about Amritsar,—about the Congress,—about Mahatma Gandhi and Lokmanya Tilak and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and others. Some of these night-watchers had come twenty or thirty miles by road for such a brief momentary glance into the home life of India as I could give them in so imperfect a manner and in so short a period of waiting.

CHARITY.

A correspondent writes:—

The memory of the late Mr. Manoel Gonsalves of Bandra, will be long cherished by the poor and the destitute, who will derive the benefits of his many charitable Institutions and funds.

During his lifetime, he gave freely of his abundance to not a few noble objects. He re-built the Chapel of St. Anne at Mala at a cost of something like 20,000 and also gave a vast piece of land surrounding the chapel for its own use and benefit. He also re-built a Primary school costing about Rs. 7,000 thus materially helping the spread of education among the people of his community. Various other charities have also been (endowed) by him without any flourish of trumpets.

In the Trust Deed he made before his death is direction given to the trustees to secure a plot of ground or lands for the purpose of furnishing quarters for the poor and the destitute. The trustees have now completed the work of 3 blocks each providing accommodation for 5 families, situate just opposite the St. Joseph's Convent, Palli Hill Road, Bandra, and they are now available free of rent to deserving persons on application to the trustees. About Rs. 30,000 had been spent on these blocks. Another block for six families by the side of these is under completion and a fourth one on the same land is in contemplation.

The trustees are negotiating for the sale of some other properties of Mr. Gonsalves with a view to acquire with the proceeds some more lands for the erection of additional blocks and cottages.

LIEUT. PARER'S FLIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 31.

Lieut. Parer wires from Penang on May 29th to the "Rangoon Gazette".—"We arrived at Penang on the 28th May after having had a very bad trip between Victoria Point and Penang. We ran into some very low clouds and heavy rain and wind. With our under carriage made of jungle wood, the motor car radiators and propellr, fitted up at Moulmein after the crash, we are so far going satisfactorily. We anticipate leaving on Monday for Singapore. We found a very difficult landing ground at Victoria Point. The polo ground, where we landed at Penang was very good but too small, and we are unable to get off from it owing to the small space and the surrounding high trees. We are moving the machine to the race course where the obstacles will be removed in order that we might get away."

INDIANS IN FIJI.

(Continued from page 8.

dition. I can well remember the days which I spend with him at his own house, near to Rewa, under the hospitable care of Mrs. Manilal, with his little child Madhusudhan Das as my constant companion. We talked over matters long into the night and I found out then, far better than on my first visit, how intentionally he had gone into every aspect of the main subject and how thoroughly he had tested the indenture system and found out by a long experience its persistent and incurable evils.

He was in no way a man of extreme revolutionary views; and he had settled down more and more in the country away from Suva with his wife and child. He avoided as far as possible the town life. In politics he appeared to me to be a Constitutionalist, through and through. I could never imagine him under any provocation leading a revolutionary movement. At the same time, along with all other Indians, he felt in the very depth of his being the cruelties, immoralities and degradations of the indenture system itself with which he came into daily contact, and gave himself heart and soul to its abolition. By his advocacy, first of all, of the stoppage of all recruiting, and, afterwards, of the cancellation of all indentures, he gained the dislike and even hatred of the planting community. No one, who has not gone through that experience, can realise what virulence can be let loose when large moneyed interests are at stake.

His position among the Indians.

For certain personal reasons, into which I need not now enter, he was unpopular among the Indians at the time of my first visit to the Islands. But on my second visit, the chief cause of his unpopularity had been removed, and he was becoming recognised as by far the ablest Indian leader in the south of the main Island. The Government nominee to the Legislative Council, the Hon. Badre Maharaj, could never, in the same way, be an influential leader, because of his lack of knowledge of English and other serious disqualifications. But Mr. Manilal could have very easily held his own in Council Debates; and at the present juncture, if he had been a member of the Legislative Council, he could probably have represented and explained the grievances of the Indian people to the Government before they came to a head. He would have rendered the most valuable service, in the interests of peace and order and public security, if the Goverment had been wise and far-seeing enough to appoint him as the nominated Indian member of the Fiji Council, instead of the Hon. Badre Maharaj.

The Colonial Sugar Refining Co.

I notice that Mr. Manilal's letter to "The Chronicle" is dated February 19th, 1920. This shows that it has been kept back by the Censor for a considerable time. A fast Australian mail is now running between Bombay, Colombo and Fremantle, and the letter should not have taken more than six weeks to reach India. It has taken exactly three months.

I see that the written communication, which he has enclosed, is in the form of a letter to the "Sydney Morning Herald." I shall be surprised if it receives publication. The influence of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, which is known throughout the Southern Seas as the C. S. R., is so great, and the number of its Australian shareholders is so large, that any article that is regarded as a direct attack on the C. S. R., has very little chance of seeing the light. My own experience in that direction was a painful one. I received refusal after refusal from leading daily papers. Then at last one leading paper, which is well known for its independence, got as far as sending me the proof of a speech I had made, which I personally corrected and guaranteed as accurate. But something happened at the last minute, and I received no copy of the paper with its insertion.

The Cause of the Strike.

The most important news that Mr. Manilal has sent to us is, that the disturbances were due in the first instance to a strike on the part of the Indian labourers for more money, on account of the recent rise in prices amounting to 200 and 300 per cent. He tells us that the wages were being kept down to two shillings a day, and that it was not possible to live on such a daily stipend.

When I was in Fiji, in the third year of the war, the prices were then rising very rapidly. Mr. Manilal led a deputation at that time from the country district near to Suva, called Rewa, before the District Magistrate, representing to him that Indians were on the point of starvation because of the cost of living. The deputation swelled in number, while it was marching along the road to the Magistrate's court, and at one time it looked threatening, as it was over a thousand strong. But all passed off peacefully. The crowd were put off with the usual expressions of sympathy, which mean so little. I do not think any Government action was taken.

At that time, which is now 2½ years ago, the wages of free Indians were 2 shillings a day and many were getting half a crown. On the north of the Island, half a crown was the usual wage for a free Indian. It appears then, that during all these recent years, with the food prices rising higher and higher, and the profits of the C. S. R. and the planters accumulating, the employers have been able to keep down the daily wage to the same level that it was in 1917.

What followed, I shall relate in my next article.

(To be continued.)

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Don't scold your fretful, peevish, child. See if the tongue is coated; this is a sure sign that the little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with bile and imperfectly digested food.

When listless, pale, feverish, with tainted breath, a cold, or a sore throat; if the child does not eat, sleep or act naturally, or has stomach-ache, indigestion or diarrhœa, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the waste matter, bile and fermenting food will pass out of the bowels, and you have a healthy, playful child again. Children love this harmless "fruit laxative," and mothers can rest easy after giving it, because it never fails to make their little "insides" sweet and wholesome.

Keep it handy, Mother! A little given to-day saves a sick child to-morrow, but get the genuine. Ask your chemist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs" made by the California Fig Syrup Co., which has directions for babies, children of all ages, and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle.

CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS
NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE

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GREAT INDIAN SCOUT RALLY,

MAHANANDI CONFERENCE.

Chief Scout Commissioner F. G. Pearce giving an account of the Second All-India Indian Boy Scouts Association Conference of his letter says:—

The majority of the hundred Scout-pilgrims to the All-India Scout-officers' Rally arrived at Gazulapalli Station on the 12th morning. They came from Sindh, Rajputana, Central India, Bombay, Nasik, Poona, Nizam's Dominions, Andhradesa, Madras, and Travancore, Sindh, Bombay Preisdency and Andhradesa were especially well represented.

The party marched four miles through the forest to the accompaniment of Scout marching songs sung by the various sections in their own languages, in addition to Scout songs in English, and all agreed, on reaching Mahanandi with its spacious Temple, its splendid tanks of clear running water, its great mango-groves and shady places, that a better place for a Scout Rally would be difficult to find anywhere.

The All-India Conference generally lasted till about 5 p.m. On the first day it consisted of the Welcome addresses by our host, the Andhra Provincial Scout Commissioner, (in the absence of Mr. K. Nageswara Rao, President of the Andhra Provincial Scout Council), and by the Chief Scout Commissioner. On the second day it was opened by a distinguished visitor, Miss A. C. Bell, who spoke on "Scouting as Practical Idealism." On the 14th there was a lengthy conference of Scout Commissioners. On the 15th, Mr. Nageswara Rao happily arrived and delivered his welcome address, a delightful greeting as well as a deeply thoughtful and fine-spirited exposition of Indian Scout ideals. He showed, incidentally, how fully justified has been the I.B.S.A. policy of organising provincially on a linguistic basis, and of allowing the fullest scope for developing Scouting in harmony with Indian ideels, traditions and local needs. Andhradesa, the first to be fully organised provincially, has now over 1,000 Scouts, in 50 troops, all under trained officers; it has a growing Scout literature of its own, in Telugu: Hindi drill terms are used for the most part, and frequent training-camps are held for officers. The movement is developing steadily in village centres,—very often side by side with the Libraries movement. This is all largely due to the persistent work of Provincial Scout Commissioner Iyvenki Venkatramanayya and his enthusiastic helpers. Sindh, the other organised Scout Province, is also developing on similar lines; it has its own magazine.

INDIANISATION.

All this goes to show, as Mr. Nageswara Rao pointed out, that the success of the Scout movement for Indians, whether it be of the I.B.S.A. or of the great amalgamated All-India Scout Movement which is happily being projected now, depends entirely on this liberal policy being continued, and on the efforts towards Indianisation so well begun in the I.B.S.A.,—being extended ever more and more, in methods, details and administration, without limiting the international spirit in fundamentals.

The spirit shown in the speeches on this difficult subject was admirable: it was in fact what one would expect from I.B.S. officers. Far from having any fear lest amalgamation might swamp the I.B.S.A., it was generally voiced that that same devotion, which had built up the I.B.S.A. and had enabled it to prevail against powerful opposition from many sources, would the more readily prevail in helping to build up a Scout Movement on Indian and non-official lines, not in opposition to, but in co-operation with, those who were formerly rivals or indifferents.

CO-OPERATION.

It was clearly realised too that a thorough and whole-hearted trial of such a scheme is the only fair attitude to take up. To perpetuate any divisions which might possibly be healed would be a dis-service at this time. To have several movements is not only wasteful of effort, money, time, but unnecessary when certain main principles, (such as the non-official and Indian character of the movement), can be agreed upon,—as seems to be the case now. To throw ourselves wholeheartedly into the scheme, confident of ourselves and of its success through our devotion and that of those with whom we are to co-operate; willing to forget the past; willing to overlook minor differences of the present; and believing that others are ready to do likewise, and that others too are willing to give and take as we are, for the sake of India's unity; regardless of mere position,—official, non-official or otherwise; regardless of personal pride or of personal differences,—bent only on doing our utmost to further the principles of Scouting,—believing that, having made Scouting a success, we shall be able still more to do so in the future,—this is the spirit in which the Conference accepted the scheme, and, expressing its confidence in Mrs. Besant, asked her to do all possible, assisted by Mr. Pearce and Mr. Venkateswaran, to accomplish it, securing as far as possible Indian control and full scope for developing Scouting on lines suited to India.

Several other resolutions were then passed among which were the conveying of thanks to the Andhra Scout Council for their hospitality and the Temple authorities for their kindness, etc.

EXPEDITION INTO THE FOREST.

On the 18th there was an expedition into the forest. On the 19th, the members of the Andhra Provincial Congress began to arrive, having also chosen Mahanandi as their place of meeting, so it was time for us youngsters to depart and leave the forest to our elders and their deliberations. However, we treated them to a dose of young India before we bade farewell. They wanted to see something of Scouting, so we gave them, on the afternoon of the 19th, a fine display on the same lines as the one which our Madras Scouts gave Lord Willingdon (described in our February issue), but with many extra and original items of display contributed by those from other parts,—such as Indore tree-climbing and jumping, Bombay war-dances

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6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

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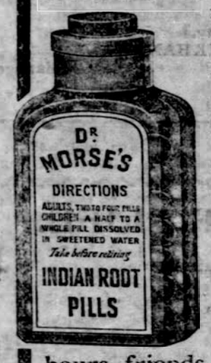

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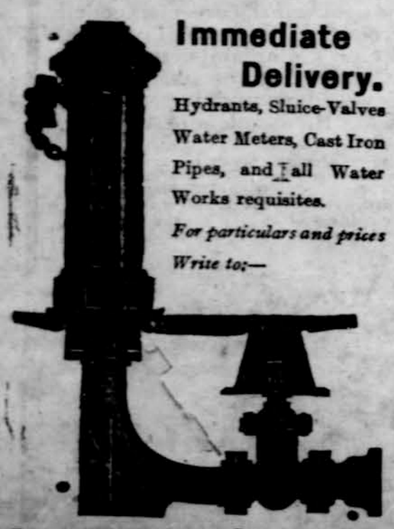

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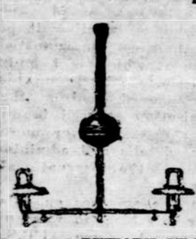

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